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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 12- BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

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VACATE CHAIR AND JOIN YOUR BROTHER.

Mr. Nariman's Appeal To President Patel.

CONGRESS MANDATE AND LURE OF COUNCILS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Action Deplored.

The Nappoo Hall, Matunga, was crowded to overflowing on Monday night when a public meeting was held under the auspices of the F Ward (Parel) Congress Committee. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided and Messrs. C. K. Narayan Swami, Ali Bahadur Khan and Seth Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo addressed the meeting on "The Message of the Lahore Congress and Our Duty".

Mr. Nariman received a tremendous ovation when he rose to speak. In the course of a lengthy speech he made a clear psychological analysis of the political forces working for the freedom of the Motherland. He remarked that the change in the creed of the Indian National Congress that was effected at Lahore ushered in a new era of hope in the struggle for National Independence. Though it roused the ire of the Moderates, loyalists and Liberals, the Congress had been compensated by the strength of the resurgent youth of India and other radical elements in the country. It was now up to all of them to commence the working out of the Lahore programme to a successful issue. It was necessary for them thoroughly to realise the full implications of the movement for the Complete National Independence. It meant for them sacrifice, suffering and even death; but they had this consolation that after all that they made sacrifices, suffered or died in the cause of Freedom for political bondage.

VIOLATION OF CONGRESS MANDATE.

Mr. Nariman proceeding said that it was not possible for them to organise the movement for Independence if they had not the strictest discipline in their ranks. It was deplorable that at such a time some of the stalwart Congressmen should, after all that they had their say within the Congress about the programme, flout the nation and violate its mandate. The lure of the Councils and Assemblies still threatened to weaken their ranks, in spite of the fact that six years of Council programme had not furthered the cause of Freedom by one inch. They were to-day where they were when the Council programme sought to be given a fair trial. But why talk of those sham Councils and Assemblies? What benefit did the country derive after decades of Council administration.

ORGANISE YOUTHS AND PEASANTS.

After 150 years of "benign British rule", India held the highest world record in poverty, starvation, misery, infant and adult mortality, illiteracy and what not. Independence would not and could not be won through the Councils and cries of "Long Live Revolution", "Down with Imperialism", and so on. If they wanted Independence the work of organising youths, peasants and workers should be taken in hand side by side with the intensive, sincere and faithful prosecution of the constructive programme of the Congress. He, therefore, would appeal to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to desist from the course of action he was adopting in violation of the Congress mandate. He also declared, amidst loud applause, that he would request, nay demand, that President Patel should immediately relinquish the Chair of the Assembly which he had accepted, in order to break and join his brother in organising the strength of the Nation for the struggle that was ahead.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami in the course of his brief speech said that the enthusiasm that was being displayed in public meetings and demonstrations could not be taken as an index of their earnestness in the struggle for Independence, though it necessarily exhibited their feelings. In the days that were before them such demonstrations should occupy only a secondary place. The real thing that was necessary was sustained action. Meetings and demonstrations unaccompanied by disciplined action would be but exposing their impotency. On the other hand, action, determined, sustained and disciplined action accompanied by the political meetings and demonstrations would create a tremendous force which would be difficult to resist. He therefore exhorted the audience to take to action by organising Congress Committees wherever they did not exist. The message of the Congress should reach every Indian; and there should be no area without the Congress organisation. This would not be possible unless they had a disciplined army ready to obey and never to quarrel.

ORGANISE CONGRESS MILITIA.

So far as they in Bombay were concerned they should immediately take up the work of organising and efficient Congress Militia with strict discipline. He also urged that steps be taken to organise a Taluka Congress Committee in Matunga.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supported the Congress programme and appealed for the closing up of their ranks.

Seth Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo said that they in Matunga had never lagged behind in responding to the call of the Congress. If there was any lull in their activities, it was only common with other parts of the country, but they were always in good company. Their record of work in the prosecution of the constructive programme of the Congress was always good. He said that in the fight that was ahead they would not lag behind their confreres.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. Balakrishnan then proposed the appointment of a Provisional Committee with power to co-opt to take immediate steps for the organisation of a Taluka Congress Committee in Matunga. The members of the Committee are:—(1) Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, (2) Messrs. P. R. Nilkantan, (3) D. Vithal Rao, (4) Kalyanraman, (5) N. S. V. Mani, (6) Nanji Premji Deoji, (7) M. Sivarama Krishnan, (8) T. L. Ahobalacharya, (9) S. Balakrishnan, (10) R. Subramaniam and (11) Ratilal B. Subedar.

Mr. Nanji Premji having seconded the proposition, it was passed unanimously.

The meeting then terminated at a late hour.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

LORD IRWIN TO MAKE ANOTHER STATEMENT ON JAN. 25.

The Special Correspondent of the "Patrika" wires that the Viceroy will address the Assembly on the 25th of January and will make a most important statement interpreting his pronouncement of October 31 and communicating whatever information is possible so far regarding the proposed Conference.

Outside this interest, says the correspondent, the forthcoming Session of the Assembly will be of importance from three points of view, namely:—

1. Will President Patel Resign or take the House by Surprise?
2. Who will constitute official opposition in the Assembly?
3. Whether there is any fresh taxation in Store for India?

ANOTHER FORCED LANDING.

—:o:—

PROPELLOR SMASHED.

Manmohan Singh To Resume Flight

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris—Manmohan Singh descended near Noyon at six last evening and smashed his propeller. He subsequently motored to Le Bourget and collected new propeller with which he returned to Noyon whence he intends to resume his flight to-morrow.—Reuter.

TUG SINKS IN GALE.

—:o:—

20 Men Drowned.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Admiralty announces that His Majesty's tug "St. Genny" belonging to target service attached to the Atlantic Fleet sank in a gale last evening thirty miles north of Ushant and twenty men were drowned and five men were saved.—Reuter.

MAHASABHA AND ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

MALAVIYAJI'S DRAFT PROPOSALS REJECTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha at a meeting last evening rejected the draft proposal of Pandit Malaviya to run its own candidates at the impending by-elections to provincial and central legislatures while supporting nationalist candidates. With regard to the Round Table Conference the Committee decided to participate in it for the adjusment of communal relations provided the terms of reference were satisfactory. Pandit Malaviya did not attend the meeting. He left for Benares last night.—A. P.

ON WAY TO GIBRALTAR

LONDON, Jan. 13.

St. Genny as commanded by Lieutenant Paul and was "en-route" to Gibraltar from Portland for spring exercises.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Mr. John Cliff of the Whitley Commission has been invited to preside at the Provincial Labour Conference in the first week of March.—A. P.

CHAIRS HURLED AT AUDIENCE.

—:o:—

SCENE IN SANATANIST MEETING.

Sequel To Attack on Gandhi-cap Wearers.

A disturbance was caused in a meeting of Sanatanists held at Madhav Baug on Monday evening under the auspices of the Hindu Dharma Samaj Hit-Rakshak Samiti, in which chairs were freely hurled at one another injuring several persons.

It appears that a meeting was conveyed by the above Samiti to protest against the attacks on Sanatan Dharma when Gokulnathji Maharaj, the President of the meeting, was addressing the audience, one young man from the audience started reciting a poem in Hindi, in which attacks were made against the Gandhi cap wearers. Some people from the audience objected to this poem being recited in the meeting; but, it is alleged, the youth was allowed to recite the song. As a result some people from the audience got excited and chairs were freely hurled at one another. The police came on the scene before it took a serious turn, and pacified the audience. The meeting was conducted afterwards in the presence of the police. Some persons are said to be injured due to the disturbance.

FIERCE GALES SWEEP OVER BRITISH ISLES.

—:o:—

Heavy Damage And Casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Fierce gales swept over the British Isles yesterday. The velocity of the wind in the Channel is unofficially estimated at 120 miles an hour which is a record for Britain. Much damage has been caused throughout the country. Telephone and telegraph wires have been blown down, and windows broken and roofs and chimneys damaged. Roads have been blocked by fallen trees which caused a number of casualties. Mountainous seas swept the Channel and life-boats were sent out to assist the distressed Italian steamer "Liana" which a steam-tug from Dover towed to safety.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(Later).—Four men, three women and one child have been killed and many injured as a result of last evening's gales, mostly through the falling of trees.—Reuter.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

BE PREPARED FOR IT.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai's Exhortation To Graduates.

AHMEDABAD Jan. 13.

Presiding at a conference of the Graduates of the National University last evening, Vallabhbhai Patel exhorted them to be ready for the coming struggle. If he was asked to work as a soldier he said he would show what an ideal soldier should be but if he was given the generalship he would be a hard general. He warned them against being surpassed by the students of the Government College who were seething with excitement.

The Conference passed resolutions supporting the declaration of independence by the Congress and for carrying out the programme to be fixed by Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

ASSEBLY BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

Appeal Of Bhagat Singh And Dutt Dismissed.

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

Their Lordships Justices Ffrode and Addison pronounced orders to-day in the appeal preferred by Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt against their conviction and sentence to transportation for life in what is popularly known as the Assembly Bomb case dismissing the same.—Free Press.

MR. DAVAR GOING STRONG.

—:o:—

ON WAY TO SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

New York:—A Parsee named Davar from Bombay, who left Delhi, February, 2, 1924, on a journey round the world on cycle, arrived here in September from Peru. He has resumed pedalling and is 'en route' to San Francisco and Japan. He expects to reach Delhi in 18 months.—Reuter's Specal.

B. P. C. C. DISPUTE.

—:o:—

IN SEARCH OF COMMON FORMULA FOR SETTLEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Attemps were being made to find out a common formula for setting the differences amicably, yesterday, when Pandit Motilal Nehru resumed enquiry into the B. P. C. C. dispute. Discussion lasted two hours in the course of which various suggestions were made none of which was acceptable to parties. Enquiry was adjourned till this afternoon.—A. P.

THE DIE HAS BEEN CAST.

No Turning Back.

LAHORE DECISION NOT A HASTY STEP.

Pt. Jawaharlal's Appeal.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad was held on Sunday evenng in Moti Park under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress to explain the Congress Independence Resolution. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru traced the history of Independence Resolution, from the Madras Congress onwards, and showed how it became impossible for the Lahore Congress to adopt any other course than what it did. Every possible chance was given, said the Pandit, to the British Government for a compromise but they wanted a seeming compromise on their own terms which the Congress could not possibly accept. The Lahore Congress had, therefore, finally decided about the Independence.

NOT A HASTY STEP.

"Those who were responsible for this decision" did not take it in a moment in a hurry or in a fit of anger, but after a most anxious and careful consideration and with full appreciation of the consequences. There was no turning back from it, and every effort would be made to fight for Independence in accordance with the methods indicated by the Congress.

Continuing, he said that the year was likely to see a big struggle The Congress could not proclaim the details of every step that would be taken at this stage. He reminded the audience that the 26th of January had been fixed as a day of national celebration. Soon after, the Working Committee of the Congress would be meeting to suggest other steps. The strength of this movement must necessarily be with the masses, the peasantry and the industrial workers; but the city dwellers and members of the various professions were equally interested in the great cause and they must take a full part in it, or they would be left behind by the workers and the peasants. He emphasised that during the next month or two, they should concentrate on enrolling Congress members, so that their hands might be free for other and more important work later. The die had been cast and the choice has been taken after the fullest consideration. There is no alternative for India now but to fight on till full Independence is achieved.

Referring to the boycott of legislatures Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that whatever little good the Councils might do ordinarily it was inconceivable to him how one carry on work in the Councils and at the same time fight for Independence on an intensive scale.—Free Press.

MEERUT COMMITTAL ORDER NOT READY.

Defence To Move High Court For Trial By Jury.

MEERUT, Jan. 13.

The Committal order in the alleged conspiracy case is not ready yet, and Mr. Milner White has, therefore, further postponed his reading it out in the court. Mr. Dharamvir Singh, the only acused against whom no charges were framed has been released, the Magistrate stating that he would give the reasons for his action later on.

The Associated Press understands that immediately after the pronouncement of the committal order the defence will move the Allahabad High Court for trial by jury in sessions.—A. P.

KHARAGPUR STRIKE.

—:o:—

Mr. Giri Advises Workers To Resume.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO GRIEVANCES.

KHARAGPUR, Jan. 13.

After Mr. V. V. Giri's interview with the Chief Mechanical Engineer, a well attended meeting of employees was held yesterday evening at Kharagpur to consider the situation caused by the strikers of various shops.

Mr. Giri addressing the meeting regretted the attitude of those responsible for these strikers, and made it quite clear that it had been definitely proved that the Saw Mill shopmen laboured under genuine grievances. Yet he would not agree with those who strike without the consent of the Union which had been taking every possible step to secure redress. He said that the Chief Mechanical Engineer had assured him that there would be a distinct improvement, and advised the strikers to resume duty in view of the removal of certain grievances. He said a committee of the Union would enquire into their troubles; and he appealed to the men to be well-disciplined under the Union. He uttered a note of warning to the administrations not to encourage rival bodies and divisions and pleaded for co-operation with the Union.

Mr. V. R. Naidu pointed out that the same old grievances of insecurity of service, low wages, etc., continued to exist; and the Railway by withdrawing the Union's right of representing individual cases may be said to be paving the way for discontent. He appealed to the men to follow the advice of their trusted leader, Mr. Giri, and be united.

Messrs. S. S. Iyengar, B. N. Sircar and others also addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

SENSATION AT GENEVA.

—:o:—

YOUTH WITH REVOLVER ARRESTED.

"Wanted To Attract Council's Attention".

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Geneva.—Just before the meeting of the League Council a sensation was caused by the arrest of a Young Swiss who was trying to enter the League Headquarters. He was found to be in possession of a revolver and blank cartridges. He stated that he wanted to attract the Council's attention.

It is also reported that an Italian has been arrested at the Railway Station.

Police precautions are even more stringent, any stranger calling at League Secretariat mut be accompanied by policeman.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. STRESEMANN.

Opening the public session of the League Council Talesni, Poland, paid warm tribute to Dr. Stresemann to which Von Schubert (Germany), responded.

The Permanent Opium Commission meets to-day under the chairmanship of Dame Beatrice Lyall, Great Britain.—Reuter.

L. G. ON WAR PATH.

"Don't Under-Estimate Peril In India."

GOADING GOVT. TO BE "RESOLUTE."

Don't Tolerate Civil Disobedience On Any Account.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

An article by Mr. Lloyd George given prominence by the "Daily Mail," warns the public against under-estimating the peril in India. In the leading article, referring to this warning, the "Daily Mail" says, "What Mr. Lloyd George says in effect is that the Government of India must assert itself and decline to be any longer insulted and defied if a catastrophe is to be averted." The paper criticises the "weakness" of the Government of India and approves of Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that the Indian authorities "must make it clear, beyond the possibility of doubt, that they will not tolerate Civil Disobedience."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Jan. 13.

The following Congress members of the U. P. Legislative Council have resigned their seats: Babu Sampurnanand, Benares City; Pandit Govindballav Pant, Leader of the Congress Party in the U. P. Council, Nainital District; Thakur Manaksingh, Bulandshahr West Rural; Ganeshisankar Vidyarthi, Cawnpore Uuban; Chowdhrry Vijaipal Singh North Meerut Rural; Lala Nenisaran, Bijnore Rural; Raghubir Sahai, Badaun Rural; Thakur Harprasad Singh, Hamirpur Rural; some more Congress members are likely to resign during this week.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PATDAR RATES.

	Bombay, Jan. 13 Bales. arrives	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	1000	295/300
Indore	300	250/70
Ratlam	100	295/325
Sennabad	200	265/70
Bir	200	265/70
Buranpur	200	265/70
Amalner	200	250/55
Dhulia	250	255/60
Chopda	100	265/70
Nagpur	300	275/85
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	200	300/15
Lyalpur (Desh)	400	320/25
Onkara	600	300/10
Abohar	500	300/10
Tandianwala	175	
Chandasi	100	240/45
Amraoti	300	250/55
Dhamangaon	200	250/55
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	250/55
Ganga Khed	200	250/55
	Carts Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Khandwa	300	260/70
Wardha	650	270/75
Wun	600	270/75
Pandharwada	400	270/75
Yeotmal	450	270/75
Arvi	500	270/75
Nanded	300	305/15
Latur	200	305/15
Parbhani	300	280/90
Khandesh		240/59
Ahmednagar		245/50
Jaina	700	245/50
Bijapur		250/55
Bengal U. P.		210/15
Khamgam	700	250/60
Jalgaon		255/60
C. P. No. 2		265/70
Kudchi		270/80
Mathia		230/40
Pachora		255/60
Purna	200	280/90
Harda	200	255/60
Pandharpur	200	260/70
Hingoli	200	250/55
Karanji	200	255/60
Sailu	150	250/55
Shedbal		255/65
Pandurna		255/65
Kasur (Bengal)		226/30
Hinganghat		260/65
Warora		265/70
Pulgaon	200	245/50
Ranala		245/50
Nandarbar		245/50
Katol		270/75
Vamboria		245/50
Sirpur		255/60
Malkapur		255/60
Sanavad		255/60
Kumpta		290/305
Tirupur Cambodia		360/70
Dhondycha		250/55
Erondol		250/55
Banusar		255/60
Sindhi		265/70
Khirkia		255/60
Ghurja		215/20
Hansi		220/25
Warangam		250/55
Sindurni		250/55
Challsgaon		250/60
Budhnavar	50	330/40
Akola	400	250/55
Khanewal		310/15
Tobataxi		310/15
Aratwala		310/15
Multan (Sind-American		310/15
Surgoda		310/15
Nandgaon		250/55
Nizamabad		245/50
Nimbara		245/50
Nimuch		240/45
Nandura		250/55
Puchor		300/25
Mandusar	250	300/20
Bhavaniganj	200	300/20
Bir		255/60
Jagadia		
Dabhoi		300/5
Itola		300/5
Samlaya		300/5
Miyagam		300/5
Paiey		300/5
Amod		300/5
Jambusal		300/5
Broach		300/5

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Jan. 13.
Khandesh	2,898 bales
Central India	4,854 ,,
Barsi-Nugger	3,185 ,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,076 ,,
Berar	4,034 ,,
Central Provinces	2,738 ,,
Dhollera	2,577 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	1,241 ,,
Rajputana	294 ,,
Sind-Punjab	2,016 ,,
Broach	267 ,,
Compta-Dharwar	149 ,,
Western-Northerns	4 ,,
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	131 ,,
Cotton	26,464 ,,
Wheat	672 cwts.
Linseed	1,030 ,,
Rape Rai and Mustard-seeds	57 ,,
Gingellyseeds	663 ,,
Poppyseeds	164 ,,
Groundnuts	20,485 ,,
Castorseeds	2,424 ,,
Rice	16,772 ,,
Myrabollams	2,523 ,,
Cottonseeds	13,463 ,,
Gram	291 ,,
Joowar	1,342 ,,
Barley	379 ,,
Bajree	2,626 ,,
Coal	2,388 tons.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 13.
January	184.30 plus 4.00
April	189.50 plus 3.50
July	192.50 plus 3.70

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The Silver Market is firm owing to light stocks. London quotations were 5/16d higher. China cross opened at 2-0-9 and improved to 2-0-11. To-day Posh opened at Rs. 49. Maha at Rs. 48/4 and Fagan at Rs. 47/12. Prices improved by about As. 4 to 5 on better China cross rate. The incoming mail on next Friday will relieve the situation on arrivals of fresh stocks of silver. The market seems to have mostly squared up and we do not look for any material change at the moment. Teji Mandi for Maha delivery is Rs. 1/11 and for Fagan Rs. 2/8. This najrana is too much as every day there will not be wide fluctuations. As a matter of fact we see little chance for any material change as any import duty in India or China will have adverse effect and quotations may harden in consuming markets, but the long prospective situation will be bearish. To-day's quotations are as under:—

Ready Silver	49-8-0
Posh delivery	49-4-0
Maha delivery	48-5-0
Fagan delivery	47-14-0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Jan. 13 Since 1st Sept. 11-1-30	This year
In full-pressed Bales.		
Khandesh	2,898	165,390
Central India	4,854	121,165
Barsi and Nagar	3,185	109,283
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,076	32,783
Berar	4,034	294,668
Central Provinces	2,738	148,423
Total Oomras	19,785	871,717
Dholera	2,577	33,424
N.-W. Provinces	1,241	110,356
Rajputana	294	16,009
Sind-Punjab	2,016	72,315
Broach	267	13,331
Coompta and Dharwar	149	39,492
Westerns-Northerns	4	12,362
Cocoanada	....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	131	6,215
Persian	....	205
American	....	2,899
Egyptian and African	....	29,001
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	394
Total	26,464	1,208,000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 9th Jan. 11-1-30	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	6,220	279,608
Japan & China	4,804	352,175
Coast Ports	216	6,710
Up-country by Rail	....	40,587
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	77,810
Total	11,240	756,890

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Our Market ruled quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/6/6 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Subedar" Rs. 7/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment December Rs. 7/3/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 7/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment April Rs. 7/5 per cwt. F B H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/7 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 7/4 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Quiet.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

	Bombay, Jan. 13
Linseed May	12-1-6
Wheat May	7-7-3
Wheat January	7-6-9
Castorseed May	9-1-0
Cottonseed	3-15-0
Teelseed June	11-2-0
Rapeseed March	10-14-0
Gram Punjab May	46-0-0
Mawra seed	7-12-0
Myrabollams	22-0-0
Poppyseeds	24-8-0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 22 To 16 Points Up.

TRADE AND NEW ORLEANS BUYING.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures market opened quiet at a decline of 2 points on lower Liverpool closing. The opening declined by carried further by 4 points on scattered selling. This decline shortlived as it was followed by impressive demand from trade and New Orleans. Prices attained steady rise till the close and from the lowest level a rise of 28 points was recorded. The market closed at a net rise of 22 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 17.50c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled strong and closed at a rise of 20 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 19 points to 17.24c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 12,000 bales and exports were 28,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points and ruled easy on liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 5 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 8 points to 9.50d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quie and closed at a decline of 9 to 3 points. Empire Cotton futures were quiet and closed a decline of 6 points with March 9.10 and May 9.11.

Reuter's New York Weekly review states that rallied followed early declines under liquidation and re-selling by pre-holiday buyers, who were disappointed by reports from the goods market. Covering has been promoted by reports of a steady spot basis in the South, together with the Farm Board announcement warning growers against increased acreage. There was some uncertainty regarding the effect on the market in general of the National Co-operative Cotton Marketing organisaton, which is expected to be ready to function next week (to-day.) This factor no doubt increased the disposition to cover. Some doubt whether the world's trade is good enough to sustain higher prices, while others anticipate advances before the Spring on the belief that Spinners' needs considerable and that remaining supplies are in firm hands.

As far as the general sentiment is concerned, there is a decided change and we understand from reliable sources that the worst is over-cheap money is likely to have a favourable effect on the dry goods market and although U. S. Mills consumption during December is likely to be somewhat below 1/2 million bales, the distribution and exports show decided improvement. This crop contains more inferior cotton and basis is keeping firm. The Wallstreet clash which encouraged hand to mouth buying policy speaks of a large potential trade demand. Stocks in consuming establishments are reduced and we look further improvement in prices of American Cotton and prefer operating on the bull side.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report issued to-day state as under:—

Latest cable states "There was some uncertainty regarding the effect on the market in general of the National Co-operative Cotton Marketing organisation, which is expected to be ready to function from the beginning of next week. This factor no doubt increased the disposition to cover the unwarranted "short" sales by outside speculators.

Some doubt whether the world's trade is good enough to sustain higher prices, while others anticipate advances before the Spring on the belief that spinners' needs are considerable and that remaining supplies are in firm hands. It is reported cotton bought on "Call" by spinners to the extent of about 20 lac bales still remains to be covered and spinners still hold hedges in cotton against yarn and cotton-goods."

The preliminary figures issued by Japan Cotton Spinners Association shows a total production in the ten months of 1929 of 2,285,525 B/s (400 lbs) Cotton Yarn and 1,265,154,000 Yds of Cotton Cloth compared with same period in 1928: 2,006,861 B/s Yarn and 1,133,592,000 Yds. Cotton Cloth. Export of Cotton Cloth from Japan for same period in 1929 amounted to 1,497,987,000 Yds. against 1,213,778,000 Yds. in 1926. These figures prove the expanding consumption in Japan but the stocks of cotton are reported to be very light.

Acreage in Uganda is estimated to be 6,84,000 acres this year against 6,98,000 acres last year. This year production is estimated to be 1,64,000 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 17.51 (11.59 a.m.) lowest 17.23 (10.05 a.m.)

Norden D/- 10th:—"Short best buyers; no fundamental change situation and pending indications important acreage reduction, sales appear advisable bulges."

Reuter:—"Market early declining on lower, Liverpool advices, but rallied later on Trade buying and New Orleans buying."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 11th January:—

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindrod:.

"Better feeling with rather improved trade quiet markets probable, but looks like gradual advance crop figures bulish."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:

"Farm Board taking measures impress South urgency reduction acreage."

Private from New York:—

Scarcity of desirable grades points to maintenance of high basis with probability of further advance in premiums. Action of contracts depends largely on the policy of the Farm Board. One member announced on Wednesday that bear movement is nearly over.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The local share market remained closed to-day for forward business on account clearing.

Business on cash terms was done to-day as under:—

Imperial Bank Shares	133/4
Tata Steel Second Pref.	73/8
Tata Oil Shares	11/2
Bombay Telephone	53/12

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 13.

B. C. RATE:
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29-32 January.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 15th March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 March.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. Rate T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275 1/2
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D. D. 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 135 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 3/4

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 110 1/2.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 137 3/4.

SINGAPORE:

Banks Selling D D 155 3/8

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/8.

CROSS RATE:—

New York—London 4.87 1/32 11th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/0 5/8 13th inst.
Japan—London 2/0 1/4 11th inst.
London—Paris 123.90 11th inst.
London—Belgium 34.935 11th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.13 11th inst.
London—Italy 93.10 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 10th inst.; £4-4-11 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 13/16 10th inst.; 21 1/3 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 10th inst.; 20 3/4 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 5/8 10th inst.; 45 3/4 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 3/32 per cent 10th inst.; 4 3/32 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1/8 per cent 10th inst.; 4 1/8 per cent 11th inst.
Imperial Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money:—

Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent. Nominal.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

BUSINESS IN BROACH J./A.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

It is understood that business in Broach July/August 1930 delivery is done today at a premium of Rs. 9 over Broac hA./M. quotation.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 13.

In responding to a rise of 20 points in New York Futures on Saturday, the local market opened at Rs. 307/4 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was some profit-taking at this level which depressed prices to Rs. 306/4. The offerings were well absorbed and prices steadily improved on fresh buying. Liverpool opened at a rise of 12 points and with further improvement prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 308/12. There was some realising at this level and prices recorded a small relapse. The general feeling is bullish and there exists extensive short interests in the local market which is likely to result in further improvement in prices in the near future. To-morrow the market will close at 3 p.m. on account of "Makarsankranti" when Indore settlement rate will be fixed. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G. M.G. Broach A./M.	308/10
F.G. M.G. Broach S/A	317/12
Fine M.G. Oomra D./J.	257/8
Fine M.G. Oomra March	265/4
Fine M.G. Oomra May	271/8
F.G. M.G. Bengal D/J.	210/4
F.G. M.G. Bengal March	218/4
F.G. M.G. Bengal May	225
F.G. M.G. Broach Teji mandi	18/8
F.G. M.G. Broach A/M Highest	308/14
F.G. M.G. Broach A/M Lowest	306/4
First Soda Broach J/A	316

COTTON TENDERS.

Bomoay Jan. 13.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal D./J.	2,90	54,400
Oomra D/J.	1300	17,800

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

100 Ralli Bros. Senapad 230
100 Do. Akola 214 Old
100 Do. Bir 225 Old
200 R. D. Tata Arvi 270
200 Do. Latur 330
100 S. Hukmichand Punjab 221
100 Do. Bengal 221
100 Chacheti Thakarshi Wardha 277
100 Do. Pandharpur 258
200 N. Rajaram Khirakya 274
100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Hingoli 259.
100 Volkart Bros. Banosa Old 185
100 Arjan Khimji Shegaon 261
100 Bruel & Cl. Panipat 219
100 Virji Ladha Banusa 264
200 A. Damodar Vinchiya 245
100 Gokuldas Dossa Ambala 222
100 Gokuldas Dossa Hodal 211/8

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Bengal 209 D./J.
Bengal 217 March.
Bengal 224 May.
Broach 307 A./M.
Oomra 257 D./J.
Oomra 265 March.
Oomra 274 May.

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay, Jan. 13.			
Bengal	222	217	212	206
Sind	227	222	217	211
Punjab	220	215	210	204
Rajputana	222	217	212	206
Oomra No. 3	267	262	259	254
C. P. No. 1	284	279	276	271
C. P. No. 2	274	271	268	263

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay Jan. 13.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales Receipts to date 11-1-30	7050000	7385000
Receipts Yesterday 11-1-30	12000	29000
Exports to date 11-1-30	4541000	5202000
Stock at Ports 10-1-30	2587000	2257000
Stock at Interior Town s10-1-30	1477000	1203000
Stock at Liverpool 10-1-30	931000	984000
Visible Supply 10-1-30	5930000	5809000
Quantity in sight 10-1-30	12059000	11850000
Quantity out of sight 10-1-30	7883000	8298000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The securities market was quiet with marked absence of demand.

3-1/2 per cent Govt Paper Forward Rs. 66/15/6.
3-1/2 per cent Govt. Paper Ready Rs. 67/1.
4 per cent Conversion 1931-36 Rs. 90/14.
4 per cent 1934-37 Rs. 90
4 per cent 1960-70 Rs. 77/2.
4-1/2 per cent 1934 Rs. 95/10.
4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Rs 86/6.
5 per cent 1929-47 Rs. 96.
5 per cent 1935 Rs. 97/10.
5 per cent 1930-44 Rs. 96.
5 per cent 1945-55 Forward Rs. 101.
5 per cent 1945-55 Ready Rs. 101/1.
5 per cent 1933 Rs. 100/3.
6 per cent 1930 Rs. 100/3.
6 per cent 1931 Rs. 101/3.
6 per cent 1932 Rs. 102/3.
6-1/2 per cent B. D. Loan Rs. 104/14.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS ON CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

Decline In Raw Jute.

We have received the following weekly market report from Messrs. Moosa and Co., dated Calcutta, 11th instant:—

JUTE SHARES:—Since our last report the Hessian Market has suffered a further serious set-back and the price of ready 9 porters has now come down to below Rs. 11. Similarly Heavygoods have further declined considerably. This rise that was seen in Jute shares just before theclosing for X'mas holidays, was not only short-lived as predicted by us, but there has been a slump in general and prices have been marked down considerably in all instances.

The principal reasons for the above decline are:—

(1) Decline in the price of manufactured goods. (2) Political situation in India. (3) Unloading by weak holders, including one of the prominent bulls. (4) Selling pressure on part of Bears. (5) Investors keeping out of the market in view of the uncertainty.

During the last 3 days there have been violent fluctuations in speculative counters, Howrahs fluctuating to the extent of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 in the course of a day. Other shares also fluctuated considerably. To-day on account of activity in Coal shares and on account of brokers being busy with adjustment of their outstanding contracts of Howrahs and Clives (in some instances delivery has not been made of shares contracted for months ago) in view of the slump in prices, business in Jute shares is at a standstill. One prominent bull is reported to have issued notice to his sellers cancelling his high-rated purchases on account of the delivery being delayed. We believe the Committee will immediately take action to bring about an amicable settlement.

Results of some of the Railway tenders are expected during this month and if these results prove satisfactory, there is reason to believe a further rise in share values.

MISCELLANEOUS:—A fair business was put through in this section without any outstanding interest.

Iron and Steel issues were very weak. Indian Iron and Steel fell away sharply to Rs. 11/4 C.D.., from a quotation of Rs. 12/10 and Bengal Iron were lower at Rs. 7 on weak London advices.

In the Engineering group, a small business was reported. Burn and Co. (Ordy.) may be placed at Rs. 335 while Marshalls have to be written back to Rs. 2/6xd. and Thornycrofts changed hands at Rs. 1/5.

Among others Burma Corporation were distinctly easier at Rs. 10 owing to the fall in the price of Silver, but the present price seems to be attractive for investment purposes. Indian Wood products and Ivan Jones kept steady at Rs. 10/4 and Rs. 5/12 respectively while Bararee Coke were easier at Rs. 10/8. Midnapore Zemindary were unchanged at Rs. 129.

Budge-Budge Rs. 485 to Rs. 440, Caledonian Rs. 640 to Rs. 625, Champdany Rs. 162 to Rs. 150, Cheviot Rs. 295 to Rs. 263, Clive Rs. 35/12 to Rs. 33/8, Dalhousie Rs. 500 to Rs. 437, Delta Rs. 500 to Rs. 460, Empire 60/8 Rs. 57, Fort Gloster Rs. 835 to Rs. 800, Fort William Rs. 363 to Rs. 333, Ganges Rs. 450 to Rs. 430, Gondalpara Rs. 1045 to Rs. 1000, Gourepore Rs. 410 to Rs. 370, Hooghly Rs. 93 to Rs. 90, Howrah Rs. 52/6 to Rs. 47/2, Hukumchand Rs. 28/12 to Rs. 26/8, Kamarhatty Rs. 620 to Rs. 550, Kanknarrah Rs. 500 to Rs. 454, Kelvin Rs. 840 to Rs. 800, Kinnison Rs. 950 to Rs. 895, Lansdowne Rs. 260 to Rs. 221/8, Lawrence Rs. 645 to Rs. 600, Lothian Rs. 460 to Rs. 427/8, Naihati Rs. 540 to Rs. 500, National Rs. 28 to Rs. 25/12, New Central Rs. 610 to Rs. 560, Northbrook Rs. 65 to Rs. 62, Orient Rs. 293 to Rs. 255, Reliance Rs. 83 to 73, Presidency Rs. 10/4 to Rs. 9/8, Standard Rs. 410 to Rs. 352, Union Rs. 635 to Rs. 556.

RAW JUTE.—Although up-country markets have kept steady, the mills and shippers have in no way supported the market and prices have been marked down during the period under review:

The fluctuations in the Futures market were as under:—

(March Delivery) Opened at Rs. 58, Highest at Rs. 59, Lowest at Rs. 56 and closed quiet at Rs. 56.

JUTE FABRICS:—The prices have steadily declined with mills eager to sell near goods. Foreign markets have shown practically no interest and the market closed weak. The prices were as under:

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	11-3	14-0
Lowest at Rs.	10-15	13-7
Highest at Rs.	11-4	14-0
Closed at Rs.	10-15	13-8

COALS:—Inspite of the large accumulation of business during the X'mas and New Year holidays, profit-takers were in evidence on the reopening of the market and as soon as those transactions were finished prices gave way to some extent. As the session advanced however better feeling again prevailed and prices hardened generally closing firm at the best of the week.

Aidih were again a popular feature and marked upto Rs 87 from Rs. 76 at which figure they were quoted on the reopening of the market, on an apprehension of a serious trouble in one of their collieries which

PREFERENCE & DEBENTURES.—A small business was reported in Jute Mills Preference shares at about unchanged rates, while other industrial preference shares were scarsely dealt in. A limited turnover was also reported in Joint Stock Companies debentured at full rates.

BANKS.—Imperial Bank's shares improved to Rs. 1343 and Rs. 337 respectively for the fully and partly paid up issues. But towards the close a few points easier on weak advices from Bombay. Allahabad Bank's preference shares met with some enquiries, but scarcity of scrip accounted for the restricted business.

RAILWAYS:—Although a fair turnover resulted in this section, prices generally remained in buyer's favour. Darjeeling-Hamalayan (Ordy.) were a shade easier written back to Rs. 100 from Rs. 115. Sara-Serajgunj also marked down to Rs. 77 and Howrah-Shoakhala to Rs. 18 C.D.

TEAS:— This week's auction sale No. 1 was held after the holidays and the prices were irregular. As in shares a few isolated deals were reported at sagging rates.

PROSPECTS OF WHEAT.

America 806,510,000 Bushels

INDIAN CROP 5 PER CENT LESS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The final estimate of American Spring and Winter wheat is 806,510,000 Bushels against 902,749,000 Bushels last year. We understand that Indian Wheat crop will be 5 per cent less than last year which was 8,507,000 tons. The Liverpool Wheat market is quiet owing continued offers of export European wheat and Russia. Lac of demand is generally worrying America. A cable received from America states that wheat exports are poor. In corn market the prncipal factor is weather which is unfavourable at present. Looking to the general situation higher prices are likely to be attained in the long run and we prefer purchases on declines:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Mar. close at 2/4s 1/4d.—2d.
May close at 9/6s. 1/2d.—2d.
July close at 9/7s 1/8d.—1-7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Liverpool Jan. 11.

Mar per bushel Dols. 1.26-5/8 up 1.
May per bushel Dols. 1.30—3/8 up 1-1/4.
July per bushel Dols. 1.31-1/2 up 1-3/8.

BULLION.

SILVER.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

London Ready	21	2	0
London Forward	20	12	0
China Opening	2	0	10
China Closing	2	1	0
American Cent	45	8	0
Ready	45	4	0
Posh Opening	49	0	0
Posh Highest	49	6	0
Posh Closing	49	4	0
Maha Opening	48	2	0
Maha Highest	49	3	0
Maha Closing	48	13	0
Falgoon	48	4	0
Tejimundi:—			
Maha	1	8	0
Falgoon	2	8	0
GOLD.			
Ready	21	6	3
Posh	21	5	6
Maha	21	5	6
Falgoon	21	5	0
N. City	21	9	9
N. Manordas	21	9	6

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers		Tons.
18 Jan.	Rajputana*.	VESSELS	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..		10,502
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT	16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	WITHOUT	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	TRANS-	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..	SHIPMENT	16,088
2 „	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9 „	Macedonia ..	AT	11,120
16 „	Narkunda x..		16,578
23 „	Razmak ..		10,852
30 „	Rajputana ..	ADEN	16,567
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 „	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 6th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£108	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction .	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£56	£108
C	£48	£86

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Yamato Maru..	29th Dec.	15th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	20th Jan.
Haigen Maru ..	26th Jan.	6th Feb.
Heinan Maru ..	27th Jan.	8th Feb
Shunko Maru ..	9th Feb.	21st Feb.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
17th Jan.	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
22nd Jan	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan
31st „	Naldera —	Colombo and Australia
14th Feb	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda —	Colombo and Australia
28th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja —	Colombo and Australia
9t May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia,
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia,
26th „	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
15th Jan.	Barjora .	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports
15th Jan.	Khandalla	East & South Africa,
17th Jan.	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
17th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.
18th Jan .	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi
20th Jan	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tasmania Maru	4105	2 Jan.	15 „
Kamo Maru	8090	— —	@ 22 „
Tottori Maru	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	6274	19 Jan.	31 „
Nagano Maru	4824	25 „	6 Feb.
Katori Maru	10006	— —	@ 3 „
Awa Maru	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8090	....	@19 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11080	23 Jan.	9 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru	10509	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	Mai en 6 Feb.	12 Feb
Shinyo Maru	22000	20 Feb.	26 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
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Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
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Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.
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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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LIFE POLICIES
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First-Rate Articles, a wonderful wealth of pictures and excellent printing have made this year's
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better than ever before. Important contributions rom Lord Olivier, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. H. J. Brailsford, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, Mr. E. B. Havell, Dr. Harold Mann, Mr. J. C. Molony, Mr. Patrick Villiers-Stuart and others. Light articles by popular writers, numerous colour and monochrome plates.
No increase has, however, been made in the price. Consequently an unprecedented demand is forthcoming and readers are requested to register their copies in advance
Price Rs. 1-8-0 Post Free.
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LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child
was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

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Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

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VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

It's Film on Teeth
that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-19-B

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED. — UNDERWRITERS AND AGENTS on decent Commission to sell Shares of a newly started Life Insurance Company. Strong Board of Directorate composing of businessmen of vast experience. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Aryan Assurance Ld., 7, Mission Row, "B" Block, Calcutta.

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.

73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B", Calcutta.

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L T33265

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—MOTOR GARRAGES at Gowalia Tank, opp. Fire Brigade. Rent Rs. 20-17-15-22 large garrage for two motors Rs. 35. Apply PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI, Mulji Jetha Market, Chawk.

C 2129

MATRIMONIAL.

A HINDU GENTLEMAN requires a young virgin or widow of fair and fortune of any caste, Apply to Box No. 2436, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

M R 2120

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.

(P)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) this (TUESDAY) morning, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) this (TUESDAY) afternoon, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,

Bombay, 14th January, 1930.

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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1929.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

The Books of the Corporation will be open for inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) in accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1930.

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TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING IN OUTWARD AND INWARD GOODS SHED AT BELANGUNJ.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel-work required for the above noted work.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawing on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Goods Sheds at Belangunj Station". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1930.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 10th January, 1930.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1-3-1930 to 28-2-1931, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on 22nd January, 1930.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Firewood" and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of One rupee to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,

Bombay, 10th January, 1930.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, WHITE METAL, ZINC, CAST IRON WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, STEEL BOILER TUBES, ETC., AND SECONDHAND SERVICEABLE STATIONARY ENGINE AND WORKSHOP MACHINERY SUCH AS SCREW CUTTING LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES PLANING MACHINES, SHAPING MACHINES, MILLING MACHINES, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap and secondhand material which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 8 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Scrap and secondhand material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February 1930.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
3rd January, 1930.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAU NANAJI SHIMPI UNKULE has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2215, New No. 9297, Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. 5171 and Cadastral Survey No. 3126 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6504 and Street No. 42-44, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Narottam Tricumdas, on or towards the West by the house of Ramchand Jaichand, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by Cawasji Patel Tank Road.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1930.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

62

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:— "COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

Rs. 70/- per 1000
USE
Basel Mission Roofing Tiles.

RAVAL & CO.
13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "NAROTUM WADY" AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Haridas Dhunji Mulji and Bai Hirabai his wife, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vallabhdas Jamnadas, Narandas Vallabhdas, Haridas alias Haribhai Vallabhdas, Karsondas Vallabhdas Virji Vallabhdas and Ranjitbhai Narandas the last two minors the former by his next friend Haridas Vallabhdas (his brother) and the latter by his next friend Narandas Vallabhdas (his father) the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charges dated the 22nd day of July 1927 and the 22nd day of October 1928 respectively and made between the said Vallabhdas Jamnadas and others of the first and second parts and the said Haridas Dhunji Mulji and his wife Bai Hirabai of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th January 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with the houses and several ranges or chawls and the buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the East side of Kalbadevi Road (Bombay) containing by admeasurement 3175 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors and at the date of the mortgage in the occupation or possession of the said Vallabhdas Jamnadas and Haridas alias Haribhai Vallabhdas the Receivers appointed in High Court Suit No. 3624 of 1925.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 14K at, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT GATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Damodar Ratansey, the mortgagor in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage, dated 12th March 1929 Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property on THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th day of Januory, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Malabar Hill Road, now called Walkeshwar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2500 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156 New Survey No. 11/7288 and 7289 and Cadestral Survey No. 261 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2491 (1 A and 1) and Street Nos. 453. A. and 453 to 463 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road or towards the West by the Upper Ridge of the Malabar Hill, on or towards the North by the land leased to Borah Abdul Hussein Heptoola and on or towards the South partly by land belonging to Esmailji Aba and partly by certain other land belonging to Cooverbai and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY THE 19TH JANUARY 1930 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT DURBHUNGA HOUSE CARMICHAEL ROAD OFF PEDDER ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household teak and black wood furniture, dining table and chairs, sideboards, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single iron and brass bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, plated and silverware, pictures, brass ornaments, table fans, drawing room cabinets, crockery and glassware, cloth cupboards, hat stands, dumbwaiters, Zoondah Cupboards, Velvet Lined Cabinet Sofas, English Safe by John Lord, Ice box, etc., etc.

Property of J. N. Garnett and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT MODIKHANA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the property hereinafter described by order of Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bomanji Merwanji Wadia under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of March, 1922, and expressed to be made between the said Bomanji Merwanji Wadia of the one part and Pochajee Nusserwanjee Kharas and another of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 208-6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1117, New No. 5983 and New Survey No. 9298 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1999 and Street No. 43 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Mody-khana Street at Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the properties of Dadabhoy and Muncherji Hormasji Cama on or towards the West by the said Mody-khana Street on or towards the North by the Agiari Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Ruttonji Rupjee and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and contions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT PARBHADEVI ROAD PAREL WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public action on the premises the property hereinafter described by order of Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Nathuram Gopalji under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of November 1924 and expressed to be made between the said Nathuram Gopalji of the one part and Reubein Daniel Walvatkar and Bai Simhabai wife of the said Reubein Daniel Walvatkar of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at on the East side of the Parbhadevi Road Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing 500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under and being part of Old No. 473, New No. 4728, Old Survey No. 592, New Survey No. 1/1708 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/1090 of Lower Parel Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2953(1) and 2953(2), 2953(2A), 2953(3), 2953(4) and Street Nos 418A, 418B and 418C together with the building standing thereon now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2953(6) Street No. 418E and Ward No. 2953(7) Street No. 418 F and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gamaria Nasa de Crain on or towards the West by the proposed Municipal Road on or towards the North by the New Municipal Road and on or towards the South by the remaining property of the Vendor of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the NEW MANAGEMENT!

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, Golpitha.
Matinees at 3-30 P. M.
On Sat., Sunday and Bank Holidays Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.

A Serial in 10 Episodes,
FIRST INSTALMENT!
11 Stupendous Reels!
Audiences mazed!
Thousands again Turned away

"VULTURES OF THE SEA"

Frenzy of enthusiasm sweeps the City!
Starring
SHIRLEY MASON
and
JOHNNIE WALKER

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

R. K. O.'s 100 per cent Screen Extravaganza

'SYNCOPATION'

With
Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians and BARBARA BENNETT.
Entrancing Story of The Cabarets.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10-15 p.m.

THE SILENT VERSION OF UNIVERSAL'S WONDER PICTURE

SHOW BOAT
SHOW BOAT
SHOW BOAT

featuring an all Star Cast including
LAURA LA PLANTE
The Grandest Show ever put on
Free List Suspended

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROWINA and DANDOLO
The Marvellous Dancers
Together with
"SERVICE FOR LADIES"

featuring ADOLPHE MENJOU, A MERRY MOVIE MENU.

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Don't miss our SPECIAL LOCAL TOPICAL

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OPENS POLSON MODEL DAIRY AT ANAND.

THE RIALTO

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY CHANGE OF BIG PICTURES!

TUESDAY, 14th JAN.
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
SECOND TO NONE
The British Navy at work and at play; in war and in peace.

WEDNESDAY, 15th JAN.
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
WHAT FOR?
Featuring the World-famed clown "GROCK" The Danee of "The Idol of Bronze."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil's lecture on "The Art of the Dance: Ancient and Modern" at the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 6 p.m.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

—:o:—

GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANA DISPENSARY.—The attendance of this dispensary during the last year was 29,471 out of whom 16,193 were males and 13,278 females.

—:o:—

MAKAR SANKRANTI.—Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 9-30 p.m., when Sheth Shivji Karamsey will preside. "Pravachan Makar Sankrant."

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Tasmania Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Yamato Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a lecture will be delivered on "The Art of the Dance: Ancient and Modern', by Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil. The lecture will be illustrated by specially prepared lantery slides and is open to the public

—:o:—

A GARDEN PARTY.—Under the auspices of the Fanaswadi Temple, a Garden Party is arranged (with God Shri Venkateshwar) to come off to-day (Tuesday) in the garden attached to Shri Laxminarayanji of Gokuldas Tejpal near Govalia Tank. The procession starts from the Fanaswadi Temple at 8 a.m. and the whole day will be dedicated to God and Service. "Prasad" will be distributed in the garden.

—:o:—

JAI BHAVANI VYAYAM MANDAL.—The inauguration ceremony of this Mandal will be performed to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the open space in front of the B. D. D Chawl, No. 10, DesLile Road, by Dr. Krishnarao A. Keluskar. Feats of physical culture will be an important item.

—:o:—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—The manager of the Bombay Branch of this office writes that he is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office in Hongkong, advising that, subject to audit, the appropriation for the year will probably be:—Final Dividend (Subject to deduction of income-tax), £3 per share; Bonus in addition to dividend (Subject to deduction of Income-tax), £1 per share; Added to Silver Reserve Fund, $5 lacs; Written off Bank Premises A/c, $7-1/2 lacs; Carried forward to next year about, $34 labs.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 4-30 a.m. the following day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 17th instant.

The s.s. "Macedonia" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 9th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 11th inst.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived London on Friday the 10th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 15th idem at noon.

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SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF "CAPITOL."

This week's picture at the Capitol "The Actress" is attracting large audiences for a classical theme has been well attempted to be depicted on the silver-screen.

This cinema which started only two years ago will celebrate its third birthday next Saturday by putting on boards a gripping, superb picture entitled "Piccadilly". It has been carefully selected to suit the auspicious occasion of the second anniversary of this "baby" cinema Gilda Gray is the heroine and Anna May Wong, whom the Orientals would love to see taking a prominent part in this picture.

NO MEDICAL MUSSOLINI WANTED.

Bombay's Protest Meeting

A meeting of the Medical profession of Bombay will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the proposed appointment of a Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards by the Government of India at the instance of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and North Ireland.

Members of the profession are requested to attend this meeting, particularly as it is a question of vital importance.

Sir Nusserwanji Choksey, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., L.C.P. & S., L.M. & S., has kindly consented to preside.

VICEROY'S VISIT IN BOMBAY.

Boycott Of Functions

Mr. Nariman's Call To Congress Municipal Party.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, leader of the Congress Municipal Party in the Corporation, has issued the following direction to the members of the Party:—

"The members of the Congress Municipal Party are requested not to attend or participate in any of the functions (social, official or demi-official) in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy."

The following members have agreed to the proposal and appended their signatures to it.—

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, M. N. Talpade, B. M. Menesheri, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. Vora, Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Miss Bachubai Lotvala, Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, I. S. Patel, S. L. Silam and S. K. Pupala. Signature of Mr. B. G. Horniman could not be had as he was absent.

RESPONSE TO CONGRESS MANDATE.

C. P. Council Party Gives The Lead.

UNANIMOUS DECISION TO RESIGN.

NAPUR, Jan. 13.

The C. P. Council Congress Party met and unanimously decided to resign from the Legislative Council in obedience to the Congress mandate. The following eleven members have already resigned: Dr. Khare, Mr. Biyani Gole, Mr. Pannalal, Mr. Mehta, Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Mr. Salpekar, Mr. Dipchand Mr. Ghaneshyam Singh, Mr. Gupta, Mr. Kedarnath Rohan and Mr. Khandekar. The remaining six members who have not yet resigned are tendering their resignations telegraphically. Those who have resigned have no intention of contesting by-elections.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA FLOUTS THE CONGRESS.

Lahore Decision Opposed.

(From A Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

A very urgent meeting of the general body of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday at 3 p.m. at the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, Poona, when Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar presided and about 60 members were present. Prominent amongst those present were Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Soman (Satara), Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta (Santa Cruz), Mr. Saptarshi (Ahmednagar), Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Dr. Sathe, Dr. Velkar and Mr. Gunjal.

At the outset the President announced that as at the meeting there was likely to be vehement discussion and frank expression of opinion, the publication of which would not be conducive to public good, the pressmen should leave the meeting, and so pressmen had to leave.

The meeting went on for more than three hours during which, it is understood, the main resolution discussed was that of Mr. Kelkar. It is said that at the outset, a point of order was raised questioning the legality of the meeting as no sufficient notice was given, and also questioning whether those who had not signed could participate in the meeting. The President ruled that the meeting was in order and that all those who were Congress members in 1929 could continue as members.

It is understood that amendments were moved to Mr Kelkar's resolution, and Dr. Sawarkar's amendment with little modification was passed by an overwhelming majority of 52 to 7. The resolution as passed reads as under:—

"While accepting the interpretations of the word 'Swaraj' as independence in the creed of the Congress this meeting of the general body of the M. P. C. C records its deliberate opinion that it is in the best interests of the nation to participate in the Round Table Conference on the condition laid down in the Delhi manifesto. It further states that, as the policy of a boycott of the Legislatures will not help unity, but will create bitterness amongst Congress workers, it requests the Working Committee of the Congress not to emphasise the said boycott of the Legislatures."

Messrs. Shankerrao Dev, Bhuskute, Ramnikrai Mehta, Jasvantray Mehta, Khadilkar and Dr. Sathe voted against the resolution.

The meeting authorised the President to communicate to the General Secretary, A. I. C. C., the protest of Maharashtra against the neglect shown by the Reception Committee at Lahore for delegates from Maharashtra.

It is understood that during the meeting Mr. Soman (Satara) suggested that those office-bearers who were not in favour of the Lahore resolution should give up their posts, but as the Executive of the M. P. C. C. had not resolved to give up their posts, no heed was given to this suggestion, and now the Congress work in Maharashtra through the Provincial Committee is left in unwilling hands.

It is understood that Mr. Kelkar's resolution characterised the change in the Congress creed as premautre and ill-advised, and the boycott of Legislatures as disastrous to the interests of the country.

The meeting terminated at about 7 p.m. after passing the main resolution.

AGAINST BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

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MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE FAVOURS R. T. CONFERENCE.

POONA, Jan. 13.

A special general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held in camera with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in the chair. The following resolution was communicated to the press as having been passed by a majority:—

"While accepting the interpretation of the Word "Swarajya" as independence in the creed of the Congress, this meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee hereby records its deliberate opinion that it is in the best interests of the nation to participate in the Round Table Conference on the conditions laid down in the Delhi Manifesto. It further states that the policy of the boycot of Legislatures will not help unity but will create bitterness amongst Congress workers and therefore requests the Working Committee of the Congress not to emphasise boycott."

It is understood that the meeting strongly protested against the "humiliating treatment" meted out to the Maharashtra delegates at Lahore and authorised the President to move in the matter. A. P.

SIR C. P. R. IYER'S CANDIDATURE.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is standing as a candidate for election for Legislative Assembly from Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in the seat rendered vacant by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar.

It is understood Mr. B. Shivarao, Joint Editor, "New India" is standing as a candidate to the local Legislative Council from Mangalore.—Free Press.

—:o:—

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.—During the last month of December, 1930, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this charitable dispensary was 1,147. Among them the number of new admission was 255. The average daily attendance was 37.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN ROBBED ?

—:o:—

Rs. 600 Missing From His Flat.

The Gamdevi Police have recorded a complaint lodged by Mr. K. F. Nariman stating that a sum of Rs. 600 has been stolen from his flat on the first floor of Madon Mansion, Hughes Road, on the night of January 10 during his absenre.

A sum of Rs. 600 in six currency notes of Rs. 100 each had been kept in a closed drawer of an almirah in his bed room. The key was kept in another place in the almirah which was open. On his return Mr. Nariman found his clothes in the almirah disarranged and certain articles scattered about amongst which were two cheques and a 100-rupee currency note which should have been in the cloth purse in the closed drawer. This drawer was still locked, but on opening the same the theft was found out.

The police are making investigations in the matter.

—:o:—

MASTER CHARGES EMPLOYEE WITH THEFT.

—:o:—

Rs. 2,400 Found Missing.

Dayalal Chaganlal was remanded into police custody by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday, on a charge of theft preferred against him by his master Chunilal Damodardas, a cloth merchant at Mulji Jetha Market.

Deputy Inspector Khan, in asking for the remand, stated that one of the relatives of the complainant, who was in charge of the shop, left for Madras on January 8, leaving the keys of the safe of the drawer in the possession of the accused. The latter was instructed to receive and make payments on behalf of the firm. It was alleged that on January 11, the accused received a sum of Rs. 5,500 and that after making some payments from this amount there was a balance of Rs. 3,400 which the accused kept in the safe. He went out in the afternoon and on his return alleged that the key of the safe was missing from the ring. The salesman and other employees of the shop examined the ring and found it broken. The accused contended that the ring was broken long ago and was alleged to have attempted to throw away the broken ring. This roused the suspicion of the salesman. Damodardas was communicated with, and after his arrival, the safe was opened with a duplicate key and the amount of Rs. 2,400 was found missing. The accused was arrested the same evening.

The Magistrate remanded the accused into police custody till January 27.

HOW TO WORK CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Dadar under the auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee on Sunday last when Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Ex-M.L.C., Mr. D. R. Gharpure, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. Ganpatishankar N. Desai, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and Mr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe spoke on the Lahore Congress resolutions, and how the programme should be worked by the people. The special feature of the meeting was the large number of workers and the speeches were all in Hindi and Marathi.

FRAN. COR. Jan. 13

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURE 5 POINTS UP.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	17.73
To-day's Opening Rate	17.71
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	17.78
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	9.29
To-day's Opening Rate	9.41
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	9.39
Difference	+.10

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectation 309-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 13.

Silver Ready	21	7	0
Higher	0	5	0
Silver Forward	21	0	0
Higher	0	5	0

Tone of market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

1st Settlement	49	4	0
2nd Settlement	48	1330	
3rd Settlement	47	6	0

USURIOUS RATE OF INTEREST.

—:o:—

Suit Dismissed With Costs.

A Suit filed by a firm of Marwari money lenders was disposed of by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baker on the original side of the High Court on Friday last.

This suit was filed by Messrs. Bhurmal Hirachand & Co., to recover Rs. 5944|- alleged to be due at the foot of a promissory note for Rs. 7001|- executed by the Defendants Mr. Ramchandra Gharuji Padwal and another, in their favour. The 1st Defendant contended that there was partial failure of consideration and that on taking proper accounts only Rs. 1500|- were due to the Marwari Plaintiffs. The Pro-note for Rs. 7001|- was according to the Defendant executed by the Defendants in favour of the Plaintiffs under extraordinary circumstances.

The first defendant, who is a licensee of liquor shop at Mazagon used to borrow the amount necessary to pay the license fee from the Plaintiffs at the time of the auction sale of the said liquor shop, at the place of the auction sale but the day previous the Plaintiffs used to take from the Defendants a pro-note for a sufficient amount by way of security for the moneys which were to be advanced the following day. The agreed rate of interest was 24 per cent per annum. It was also a part of the usual arrangement between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants that when the license was obtained, the defendants should pay the daily gross income of the shop to the Plaintiffs and the Defendants should take from the Plaintiffs such sums for expenses as and when they may require.

Under such arrangement the defendants passed a pro-note in favour of the Plaintiffs for Rs. 5001|- and on the following day viz the 21st February 1927 the Plaintiff paid to the Defendants Rs. 3200|- only at the place of the auction sale. Thereafter the 1st defendant according to the arrangement went on paying the daily income of the shop to the Plaintiffs until the Plaintiffs were actually over paid and there was a deposit of the defendants with them to the extent of about Rs. 1000|-.

A few months later the Plaintiffs took from the defendants a pronote for Rs. 7001|- and on the following day when the defendants bid for the said liquor shop was accepted the Marwaris paid at the place of the auction sale Rs. 3220|- the amount of the defendants bid being Rs. 3218|-.

Things went on smoothly till the beginning of April 1928 and the defendants continued to pay the daily income of the shop to the Plaintiffs. Disputes however arose between the Plaintiffs and the 1st defendant when the 1st defendant approached the Plaintiffs for a further advance of Rs. 500|- for marriage expenses of his daughter. The Plaintiffs refused to make such further advance unless the accounts under the former pro-note as made up by the Plaintiffs were accepted as correct by the 1st defendant. The first defendant however disputed inter alia the balance in his favour as found by the Plaintiffs. According to him about Rs. 1750|- were due to him but the Plaintiff said that on the former account only Rs. 1312|- were due to the defendants. On this point the parties fell out and the 1st defendant stopped payments of the daily income to the Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs therefore filed a Summary suit.

After the taking evidence oral and documentary, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the oral testimony adduced by the Plaintiffs was unsatisfactory. His Lordship also remarked that the account books of the Plaintiffs were not kept in the usual way. His Lordship believed the story of the 1st defendant and dismissed the Plaintiffs suit with costs and allowed the 1st defendant to withdraw the balance of his deposit from the Court.

Mr. Bhagwati with Mr. B. J. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. K. A. Somji with Mr. M. P. Amin instructed by Messrs. Benjamin Chhatrapati & Co., appeared for the 1st Defendant.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13.

Morocco, Hobby, Hull.

Masula, Grace, London.

DEPARTURE

Jan. 14.

Jalajyoti, Owens, Karachi.

LOADING

Jan. 13.

Steamer Jalapalaka for Calcutta.

S S Morocco:—The J F Co's steamer Morocco arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S Masula:—The M M Co's steamer Masula arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Jalajyoti:—The S S N C O's steamer Jalajyoti will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

FIGHT AGAINST SMALL-POX.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 12.

The Suburban Municipality also has engaged a special vaccinator in view of the prevalence of small-pox in Poona. The vaccinator will be present at the Municipal Office daily from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

The suburban municipal authorities are requesting and advising the people in their areas to get them or their children vaccinated or re-vaccinated as soon as possible.

In the city the situation is same as it was yesterday. It is understood that there is some disagreement among the authorities of the City Municipality about the small-pox propaganda. Owing to this the Director of Public Health is holding a conference of some staff members of the City Municipality and Railway to decide upon a definite mass campaign against this epidemic. Public opinion is in favour of the idea that the authorised medical practitioners in the city, cantonment and suburbs should be enlisted to assist in the mass vaccination scheme. Vaccine should be provided to them free or they should be allowed to do this work and some fixed rate should be settled by the authorities concerned. There are hundreds of persons who do not either like to go to the vaccination stations or take their children, but they can do so easily by going to their family doctor or they can call him to their houses. This is a very good and effective scheme and it is to be hoped the authorities will pay attention to it.

CROPS IN POONA DISTRICT.

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(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 12.

Poona has sufficient water for drinking and for irrigation. Junnar and Sirur areas are in need of fodder. Agricultural stock is in good condition and sufficient. In some parts harvesting of "kharif" crops is in progress. "Jawari" is purchasable per rupee at Poona 32 per cent. less than normal and "bajri" 45 per cent. less than normal. Owing to insufficient moisture the standing "rabi" crops are withering in parts.

GIFT OF RARE BOOKS.

Messrs. Raghunath and Nilkanth Pendse donated rare and precious books full of two cupboards to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith in commemoration of their father and grandfather's memory. There are altogether 162 books, out of which 170 are manuscripts valued at thousand rupees. There are a good many Sanskrit books on religion and medicine. Mr. Nilkanth Raghunath Pendse is a well-known non-co-operator and one of the students of the Tilak's National College.

In accepting and acknowledging the valuable gift the Superintendent of the College thanked the donor and drew the attention of the people of Maharashtra who have such rare and precious "wealth of knowledge" to come forward to enrich the national institution.

"A COMMONSENSE BUDGET".

—:o:—

NO FRESH TAXATION.

Govt. Apathetic Towards Free Education.

The general discussion of the Budget Estimates for the year 1930-31 was resumed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at their meeting held on Monday afternoon.

Dr. J. A. Collaco was of opinion that the Corporation should give free hand to the Commissioner in regard to the disposal of vacant lands in the Municipal development schemes. He strongly criticised the starting of loan works which were unproductive.

Mr. M. A. Karanjavala characterised the budget as a commonsense budget although, he said, there was nothing remarkable about it. The frames of the budget had, in his opinion, followed a very wholesome principle, namely, avoiding all unnecessary expenditure. The speaker observed that primary education must be confined to three R's, but at the same time it must be made available to every child in the city.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai admitted that they had done precious little in the matter of spreading primary education in the city; however, they were doing their level best. It was their primary duty, he added, that the school-going children must be housed in excellent sanitary building of their own. It was a pity that children had to sit in insanitary houses for ten hours a day. It was time some progress was made in this direction. He was conscious of the fact that the school buildings for primary education would, in the end, cost the city no less than three to four crores, but that must not prevent them from making a beginning.

NO FRESH TAXATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed that the City and the House ought to be grateful to the Standing Committee for producing a budget without any fresh taxation. Year after year they were scared away by the fear that they would be burdened with additional taxation but any hour they had managed to escape. The one who had come out with flying colours was the tax-payer who had in all these years of trade depression borne all the growing expenditure of the Corporation almost ungrudgingly. The speaker further remarked that the general tax was quite at a high level and they must be in a position to expand their revenue receipts from this score. It was time that free and compulsory Education was introduced in "B" and "E" wards. In this connection, he complained that Government were showing a cold shoulder to the Corporation when they were approached for adequate grant. The Government were not giving them opportunities to put into operation the scheme of free and compulsory education for the city. However, he said, the Corporation could not ignore its own responsibilities. He was sure that the city would never grudge a few more lakhs for the spread of compulsory education.

A PLEA TO STOP LEAKAGES.

Mr. Jamnadas then made a pointed reference to a number of leakages which, if stopped, would make a saving of about Rs. 3 lacs a year to the Corporation.

The House then rose for the day.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

—:o:—

A Dcerease In Disbursement In 1927.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Silver Wedding Fund disbursed during the year 1928 Rs. 1,51,242 on scholarships as against Rs. 2,35,107 in the year 1927. This decrease was due to the Government of Punjab not having claimed during the year the sum guaranteed to them for the provision of scholarships in colleges and high schools. The distribution of scholarships by principal provinces is as follows:—

Madras Rs. 6,892-12-0; Bombay Rs. 9,799; Bengal Rs. 1,992, United Provinces Rs. 12,816 and Punjab Rs. 70,454.

At the end of May last 68 scholarships were held by boys belonging to the Bombay Presidency. One scholarship was granted to a student of civil engineering in the Loughborough College, Leicester and another of the value of £300 a year tenable for four years was granted to the son of an Indian officer to enable him to undergo a course of training in a veterinary college in the United Kingdom. Moreover, two cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst were selected by the Army Department for a moiety each of the scholarship of Rs. 3,000.

A sum of Rs. 23,800 was granted to the Indian Soldiers' Board for the relief of widows of Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commission as against Rs. 7,900 granted during the previous year.

AIM OF SILVER WEDDING FUND.

The Silver Wedding Fund is intended for the education and assistance of children and dependants of Indian officers and soldiers (including non-combatants) who rendered military service under the Crown during the Great War or took part or may hereafter take part in subsequent warlike operations. With this object in view the Fund provides scholarships, makes payment of money to set up in life the scholars of the said Fund after completion of their studies and lastly assists widows of Indian officers who are not in receipt of pensions frank and friendly attitude of inadequate.

Applications for assistance by way of scholarships should normally be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, Poona, while in the case of applicants residing in the Indian States these should be sent to the Political Officer concerned. Applications for assistance to widows of Indian officers should be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Board, Delhi.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell & Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor, to the owner.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE **ZANDU'S**
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation, Developing Degestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwaj)
Purna Chandrodaya Gold and, (Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.
Selling Depot.
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY 2

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930.

THE LURE OF COUNCILS.

—:o:—

The response from Congressmen in the Legislatures to the Congress mandate against the Councils has not been so far quite satisfactory. No doubt many Congressmen have already resigned their seats and many more will follow them soon. But a pretty large number of these, including Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, from Bombay seem disposed to seek re-election on their own account. That is hardly a service to the Congress at a time when it needs unity and discipline most, being engaged in a life and death struggle for national liberty. Those who talk of going into the Councils now in open defiance of the Congress mandate unconsciously play into the hands of the very bureaucracy whose dominance they profess to end. It is idle for them to quote the example of Deshbandhu Das and other honourable Swarajists. As Pundit Motilal Nehru has pointed out in his Press statement, the whole 'raison d'etre' for Council entry put forward by the late Mr. C. R. Das and others who worked with him when the Swaraj Party was started was that after Bardoli there was no programme of Non-Co-operation before the country. We find that some of those who carry the argument of "Non-Co-operation from within" even to the extent of accepting Ministerships deny this view. But the Congress as a body will expect one of the founders of the Swaraj Party to know better. Everybody knows that the whole controversy about Council entry arose out of the Civil Disobedience Committee's finding that the then atmosphere was not favourable for starting mass action. The Congress now is nearly unanimous about the urgent need for organising the country for effective action and consequently for the immediate boycott of Councils. No man who knows anything of work among the masses—we shall leave the arm-chair politicians alone—would believe that Council debates are a help in preparing the country for this purpose. It is amusing, indeed, to find Mr. S. Satyamurti declaring that "the Legislatures offer, next to the Indian National Congress, the biggest and the most influential platform for Independence." Yet he would defy the Congress for the sake of the Legislature, in which it is not open to him even to move a resolution in favour of independence

We have supported the boycott of Councils mainly on the ground that the situation needs the closest possible touch between the leaders and the masses, which is not possible if many of the best Congress leaders are permitted to vegetate in the Councils. A leader like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta can certainly do something in the Assembly, but he can do infinitely more as a lieutenant of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. One more reason for the boycott of Councils may as well be stated now. Such a boycott may serve as a wholesome self-denying ordinance. It is sad to think that some of the best Congressmen have been unduly fascinated by the Councils, loyalty to which they prize more than loyalty to the Congress. The Congress can no longer allow its honour and influence to be so undermined. But we shall never be tired of repeating that the most effective method of curing men of their infatuation with the Councils is to make the work in the country sufficiently exhilerating. In other words the best propaganda against Councils is vigorous prosecution of the constructive programme. Those who believe in the programme and the Congressmen who have relieved themselves of their distractions in the Councils cannot do better than carry on a hurricane propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth. If they only talk of the glory of the constructive programme and the worthlessness of the Councils, in what way are they better than the talkers in the Councils?

PICTURES FOR THE VICEROY.

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The furnishing of the State Rooms in The Viceroy's House at New Delhi is, it would appear, approaching completion. And, we are told that His Excellency Lord Irwin, "in consultation with Sir Edwin Lutyens, has been considering the question of suitable pictures for the rooms". Sir Edwin is, as a rule, inarticulate in India. He, however, allows his achievements to be described by his admirers. The first sign of their altruistic activities was made manifest when nearly five months ago, we were informed that "the philosiphic Sir Edwin Lutyens" was "probably reconciled" to certain "drastic" demands made by "politicians" in India. He recognised, it was suggested, the tacit implication of the maxim that "the art of good government is the dodge of compromise." Ingenious paragraphs about the marvels stored by him at New Delhi continued to appear until at last the enterprise of a journal broadcasted the picture of the great architect offering the House to the Viceroy, in the borrowed costume and attitude of the builder of the Taj, and once again effectively irritated the self-respect of those who know Sir Edwin's achievements from the point of view other than that propagated by his blind 'pujaris'. We have already commented on the offensive caricature. And, we do not grudge the "sterling tribute" to the artist, if it has "evidently amused Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin." But we are reluctant to believe, as we are persuaded to believe, that their amusement is the sign of their "very discriminate taste in pictures."

Since the question of the encouragement of Indian art is, however, of national importance to India, we must examine these little activities more objectively. They are on a plane much higher than that visualised by individual taste or amusement. Sir Edwin Lutyens' title and jurisdiction as arbitrator over conditions of art in India have been frequently and effectively challenged in this country. It is, really, extremely difficult to understand the logic if there is any, and the policy, if there is any, which permit him to act as a consulting expert to the Viceroy in matters other than European architecture. Even his jurisdiction as an architect of New Delhi, hitherto vaguely and criminally undefined, ought to be now definitely restricted and terminated as soon as the building of New Delhi is complete. If New Delhi is, as we know, approaching completion, so should his tenure of office. In the meantime, it is important and essential for Lord Irwin to know the activities that have driven opinion in India to resist his fantasies and grandiose schemes. It is not necessary just at this moment, to examine the extent to which his individual taste in painting and his conclusions on architecture are founded on knowledge of Indian painting or Indian architecture. He has been, however, the author of a secret scheme, once sponsored by the Government of India, which would have, for the imported community of "experts", involved this country in an expenditure estimated at not less than Rs. 48,32,000. Fortunately, the timely assistance of some men of eminence enabled the Prize of Delhi Committee to register the nation-wide protest against the secret scheme deliberately hostile to the claims of Indian artists and to the advancement of Indian art. Public meetings, discussions and resolutions in the Legislatures, Central and provincial, have left no doubt as to the impression created on the public mind by the extravagant and utterly irresponsible scheme formulated by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The selection of Mr. Kennedy North, who was said to "co-ordinate the arts and crafts of India", the vast layout for the gardens, believed to be "oriental", the furnishing of The Viceroy's House all, directed and dictated, by Sir Edwin Lutyens have succeeded in defeating the claims of Indian artists and of thwarting the future of Indian art. The new anecdote about the "philosophic Sir Edwin Lutyens" eager to adjust his theories and far-flung schemes to the "drastic" demands of "politicians" only confirms his notoriously reactionary and irresponsible attitude. What is the procedure he proposes to adopt for commissioning portraits and selecting "other types of pictures" for the Viceroy? He would select the artists from the work they might exhibit at the forthcoming art exhibition to be opened in Delhi next month. Less than three weeks are now left for the competing artists. And, until this moment no specific information is available to the Indian artists about the proposed competition for the portraits meant for The Viceroy's House.

We are told that the competition is in accordance with the general policy that as much of work as possible in connection with the construction and decoration of The Viceroy's House should be done by Indians." We do not know whether the Government of India have selected a solitary non-Indian newspaper to enunciate and justify this "general policy." But it is amazing that their action should be so obviously inconsistent with the "general policy." If Lord Irwin has decided to invite Indian artists to compete for the work in New Delhi, they should be given the fair chance. And, their work should be judged not by one in whom public opinion in India can never have confidence, one who has repeatedly and deliberately flouted Indian aspirations, feeling and demands. We demand no more than candour and justice. Why have the Government of India despite repeated protests, again, chosen to entrust the destiny of Indian art and artists to Sir Edwin Lutyens? Surely, they are not unaware of the nation-wide indignation he has provoked by his fantastic theories, extravagant schemes and irresponsible whims! New Delhi has cost India crores in rupees. It has cost India the damage to her artistic potentialities and prestige that cannot be estimated in rupees. It has pushed to starvation and extinction thousands of the families of promising and capable Indian artists and art-craftsmen. The inhuman process cannot be tolerated any longer. If Lord Irwin is in earnest, he should inaugurate a competition that gives not only necessary but ample time to Indian artists from all over the country to benefit by the chance. They should no longer be left exposed to the irresponsible whims of Sir Edwin Lutyens. For, those watching the interests of Indian artists and the advancement of Indian art have no intention whatever of permitting him or the Government of India or the "jo-hukumies" in the Central Legislature to perpetuate the methods of arrogant dictation which notoriously distinguishes the secret scheme formulated by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

PERVERSE MISREPRESENTATION.

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The "Times of India" is considerably perturbed over Mahatma Gandhi's convocation address to the students of the National University at Ahmedabad. It must have been a chaotic state of mind which could take him to task in a leading article on Monday for having uttered "the word Truth" in his address "very often". Evidently his great offence, according to our contemporary, is that he told the students that he had "infinite patience for complete independence, if it could be won through truth and non-violence." He was certain India would win independence through truth and non-violence "whatever other countries might have done" No better advice, no better or more opportune warning could be given to our youth, but the "Times of India" ribaldly asks the hypothetical question what would have happened if Gandhiji's young audience had asked him in the manner of Pilate 'What is Truth?' and answers to its own satisfaction that the Mahatma would have been unable to define what Truth was. To advocates of the unjust doctrine that might is right, it would be, indeed, a difficulty to define truth, but to the man whom the cultured minds of every nation regard as the most outstanding and worthiest devotee of Truth, it will not be difficult to define what he practises. Our contemporary proceeds in its campaign of perverse misrepresentation and categorically asserts that "Mr. Gandhi's 'university' is actually an offence to truth." This egregious conclusion is arrived at, we presume, because the students whom Gandhiji addressed are not destined to be docile Government clerks or helpless instruments of capitalism. In spite of what the journal says, their course of training does consist in "understanding and seeking knowledge" and in utilizing that knowledge in a disciplined manner in the service of their Motherland.

Our contemporary makes a futile attempt to contrast the convocation address of Mahatma Gandhi with that of Dr. Woolner at the Nagpur University Convocation Both stressed the need of discipline, both exhorted youth to train itself for the service of its Motherland. We fail to realise why the "Times of India" should cavil at Gandhiji while it rightly praises Dr. Woolner. The journal says: "In our University life, as in life generally, we must give scope both for independence and for discipline." This is precisely what is being done at the Ahmedabad Vidyapeeth. There is plenty of room there for independence of thought, and there is emphasis laid as well on discipline. Is it the grievance of our contemporary that the students of the Vidyapeeth are not under the control of a foreign bureaucracy?

EXPLOITATION.

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It appears from the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year 1928 that thousands of men are still made to work underground in mines. During the year the daily average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act was about 267,500, of whom about 73,000 were women. Of the latter only about 18,000 worked on the surface while 28,500 were engaged in the open workings and no less than 31,785 worked underground. In 1928 draft regulations for prohibiting the employment of women underground in mines were published. But the regulations seem to be given effect to most tardily. The report states: "With effect from the first day of July 1929 the employment of women underground in mines other than coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and salt mines in the Punjab, has been prohibited". But the exceptions take away practically all the force of the prohibition as the excepted mines engage 28,675 of the total number of 31,785 women working underground. Gradual prohibition is now proposed for the excepted mines; but even if it is consistently enforced every year, it will not be completed till 1939. The employment of women on the surface or in the open works in mines may be a necessary evil but their continued employment underground is the grossest form of exploitation of cheap labour, an unmitigated evil for which there can be no justification, moral or economic.

BARODA PRAJA MANDAL.

A PEEP INTO ITS HISTORY.

(By an Onlooker.)

The next session of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal shortly meets at Navsari and it will not be out of place to have a peep into the history of that institution holding perhaps the same position in the public life of the State subjects as does the Indian National Congress in that of the British Indian people. Navsari is a very progressive province in the State, situate at the southernmost end of the Gaekwar's vast territories and has always stood in the forefront both politically or socially; it may be so on account of its geographical situation, being much nearer Bombay. Thirteen years back—it was in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen—the N avsari workers conceived the lofty idea of constructing a common political platform from which they could voice their political grievances and vindicate their rights. The year 1916 will go down to posterity and will be marked in letters of gold in the annals of the Baroda State because that was the year in which was laid the foundation—and solid foundation it was—of the great political organisation, great indeed for the subjects of the State!

OFFICIAL-RIDDEN "DHARA-SABHA.'

The so-called Dhara Sabha, the State Legislative Council and the sham Panchayats did not adequately answer the requirements of the people and of time and proved more official-ridden than even their promoter desired them to be. The franchise was limited and consequently the Dhara Sabha, humourously called by some people RADHA Sabha, failed to be a representative institution. Never was an attempt made by those responsible for the efficient execution of the GAEKWAR'S orders to make the much glorified Dhara Sabha an institution of the people and for the people. It has ever remained, even as years have rolled on, a mock assembly and has miserably failed to serve the needs of the State subjects. It has, in fact, never passed the primary stage of being an advisory body and has not somehow attracted towards itself people who count and who claim to represent the people or who can claim to speak on their behalf and in their name. Instances have been known when men of eminence like Mr. Matubhai Kantawala, when nominated, have refused to work on it.

WOEFUL TALE.

More woeful was the tale of the Panchayats. They also failed to be live organisactions that would infuse a new life into the people. Their futility is well-proved by the necessity recognised by the Government to appoint a committee to reorganise them. Not that as institutions the Panchayats were futile but they failed because they were not made really and truly responsible to the people and the reigns of powers were kept in the hands of an irresponsible bureaucracy. And all this inspite of the much boasted primary and compulsory education in force for over three decades! What this failure is due to is for the Government to consider. What I could gather from all the information hunted up from various sources was this that there was a necessity and an urgent one of a live organisation which could fearlessly and yet vigorously ventilate the sentiments and the feelings of the people, frankly and expose the Government vagaries, and ventilate the popular grievances and also devise means to get those wrongs righted and those grievances redressed.

A POPULAR MOVEMENT.

Hence was the birth of the Praja Mandal. All honour to those who fathered the movement! Messrs. Tahmankar and Chandorikar who organised the first Panchayat Parishad, later named the Praja Mandal—at Navsari would naturally not realise to-day the depth of gratitude under which they have placed the State subjects. The infant institution has fairly matured to-day and promises yet a fuller growth in the near future. It will, no doubt, be too early or premature at this stage accurately to estimate the value or the usefulness of the work done by it. That work of a proper estimation of its worth or otherwise may safely be left to the future historian to perform. It would suffice for the present to say that the promoters of the movement may well derive that self-satisfaction that originators of every good movement derive from the realisation of the good that movement may have borne. Inspite of the trials and tribulations, the Praja Mandal has secured for itself

(Continued on page 9.)

GERMAN INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE COUNTRY.

AN ILLUMINATING ADDRESS.

(An Address given at this year's Dusseldorf Meeting of the Nation Federation of German Industrialists by W. F. Kalle, Ph.D., Dr. Ing. (Honorary), of Wiesbaden, member of the Executives of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, A.G.)

The political unification of Germany through the instrumentality of Bismarck gave a powerful stimulus to the country's industrial development. The ensuing economic progress formed the safe foundation of the nation's prosperity and provided the means of sustenance for the rapidly increasing population. Germany's industrial efficiency, however, was subjected to an exceedingly severe strain when the world war broke out and when the country was almost completely isolated from the rest of the world. The nation's ability to maintain for years a heroic struggle against the overwhelming forces of the enemy was the direct outcome of the work accomplished by German science—both pure and applied—and of the stupendous achievements of German industry ,which latter may be justly described as the backbone of Germany's military machine in those days.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF VERSAILLES TREATY.

The disastrous terms dictated to Germany at Versailles shook the very foundations of her economic life, more particularly those of her industrial life. She was deprived of some important sources of her raw-material supply and of some important markets for her industrial output. Her merchant tonnage was reduced to a negligible factor. Numerous industrial works that had been engaged in war production were closed down or totally destroyed. A large part of the country was subjected to foreign military occupation and—somewhat later—the Ruhr was temporarily invaded by the French. The result was that the highly developed industrial life of these districts had to put up with the arbitrary actions of the occupying Powers and with the system of economic espionage encouraged by them.

HEROIC STRUGGLE.

Germany's refusal in those days to give herself up to despair and her decision to start the work of reconstruction at once constitute one of the most momentous turning points in her history. It soon became obvious that important though her industry was in the days of her prosperity—it was doubly so at the time of her greatest distress. There were many millions of Germans who lost their employment in consequence of the outcome of the war, and most of them had to be absorbed by industry. Moreover, it became imperative to restrict as much as possible the importation of finished articles from abroad, to regain the lost foreign markets, to stabilize the national finances, to enable the indispensable amount of industrial raw materials and foodstuffs to be imported, and to provide the funds that were needed for the rehavilition of the body politic and for the payment to the victorious Allies of the unprecedentedly high war indemnities.

PEACE PRODUCTION.

The return to the methods of peace production took place immediately after the close of the war and proceeded apace. A notable feature of the work done in this connection was the close cooperation of employers and employees, which became particularly marked during the time of the occupation of the Ruhr by the French, when the whole population resisted to the end the encroachments on the part of the invaders.

During, and immediately after the war numerous foreign countries surrounded themselves with high tariff walls. Their industries thanks to the plentiful supply of capital, enjoyed considerable advantages over the industries of Germany, which were handicapped by the great shortage of money. The only way, therefore, that was open to German manufacturers in order to successfully compete with their foreign rivals, was to specialize in the production of high-quality goods. They lost no time in doing so. In spite of all the difficulties that confronted them, they found the money required for taking in hand research work in laboratories and work-

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Hopeful Prospects.

It is good news that at the Hague Conference the German Delegation, after a warning from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer that as plenipotentiaries they ought to settle things without always referring to somebody else, submitted a memorandum which covers the three points which had still remained a subject of acute discussion and that agreement was reached on this memorandum. All obstacles to a satisfactory solution of Germap reparations are thus removed but as the three points cover the date of payment, the security of assigned revenues and conditions of moratorium, the German Government will have a good deal of trouble in reconciling the parties of the Right and the Centre in the Reichstag to their acceptance. The precise method of solution of the problem adopted at the Hague is not at all to the liking of the German Nationalists but as no political party in Germany is able at present to turn the Mueller cabinet out, the Hague proposals will be ratified by the Reichstag.

Hush-Hush Policy.

A message from New York states that the investigation by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee into the activities of the notorious Mr. Shearer who was busy at the last Conference on Disarmament at Geneva doing propaganda on behalf of American armament interests against reduction in naval strength was "abruptly and comically ended". Pacifists will find nothing comic in the abrupt termination of the inquiry. It is an indication that the armament interests and the Big Navy Group in America have been powerful enough to secure an end of the inquiry into Mr. Shearer's affairs, in spite of the efforts of President Hoover to have them investigated by a committee of the American Legislature. But this hush-hush policy is sure to defeat its own end. The American people are bound to believe that there was much more behind the scenes than Mr. Shearer thought fit to disclose before the Committee.

Boycott Foreign Cloth.

The Secretary Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee appointed by the Congress has done well to issue an appeal to the people calling upon them not to be content with mere talking about the new creed of independence but to work strenuously for it by, among other ways, bringing about a speedy boycott of foreign cloth. He calls upon all Provincial Congress Committees and their subordinate Committees to start propaganda immediately in this direction. The plan he has suggested of taking pledges for the boycott of foreign cloth is a valuable one and deserves to be adopted promptly. It would be excellent for all those who take the pledge to band themselves together into Boycott Leagues within or under the auspices of Congress organisations. The form of the pledge, says the Secretary F. C. B. Committee, should be determined by each Congress Committee. We wish he had suggested one from his experience of successful propaganda in various parts of the country.

The Pledge.

We think that the following is a fairly suitable form of the pledge for most Boycott Leagues: "I hereby solemnly declare that for at least a year from to-day I will not wear any foreign cloth and will wear instead khaddar exclusively (or as far as possible)." The year's limit suggested mainly to encourage the fain-hearted to take the pledge, which can be renewed from year to year as long as it is found necessary. The phrase "as far as possible" is desirable to enable many to substitute Swadeshi mill cloth without the aid of which a speedy boycott of foreign cloth is not possible.

The Reason Why.

Son: "Dad, why do you suppose Adam was made before Eve."

Dad: "Oh, I suppose it was to give him a chance to say a little something first."

What the People Say

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Why It Should Not Be Located At Dehra Dun.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The thanks of the medical profession are due to Dr. Moonje and the other Indian members of the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly for raising once again, the question of the proposed location of the Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun and of the organisation of the Medical Research Department in India. Government seem apparently to have asked for a provision of Rs. 7,50,000|- during the next financial year for making a beginning with the proposed Institute, including the sum of Rs. 30,000|- to cover the estimated cost of the nucleus of staff for administration and direction. No information is yet available as to how this staff is to be appointed. Is it true that a Director-Designate has been already appointed and that the Directors of the different sections of the Institute have been also thought of without the matter having been considered by the Selection Board and by the consultative Committee on which the Fletcher Committee had laid so much emphasis? From what has come to my knowledge it seems almost certain, that the posts of Directors of Sections in the proposed Research Institute are not to be advertised and that they are likely to be filled by certain members of the Indian Medical Service without even the consideration of their appointment passing through the formality of a Selection Board: If newly created important posts with high salaries are to be thus reserved for the members of the Indian Medical Service and if the best talent available in the world is not to be requisitioned by open advertisement for appointment in the only Medical Institute in India which is to be specifically created for basic research what was the object of appointing the Fletcher Committee and of its submitting detailed recommendations on the proper organisation of the Central Research Institute in particular and of the Medical Research Department in general. Why are the recommendations of this Committee not to be followed in selecting the top-most officers? Was the only object of its appointment then to obtain its influential support for the selection of Dehra Dun, which was recommended as early as 1925 by the Medical advisors of the Government of India, as the site for the proposed Central Medical Research Institute?

From the published reports of the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee, it seems that proposals have also been submitted before it for the recurrent expenditure of Rs. 58,000|- for the revival of four unspecified appointments in the Medical Research Department on the plea that "these officers are necessary for training". I hope the Standing Finance Committee will turn down such a proposal as in no other Country are officers in training paid such high emoluments as 58,000|-. If the four posts represented by Rs. 58,000|- have so presented by Rs. 58,000|-, have so far remained vacant, let them continue to remain so. If it is necessary to have the required number of officers sufficiently trained for the Medical Research Department, I fail to understand how the present proposals of Government will serve the object in view. If Government will make this sum of Rs. 58,000|- available for the payment of officers in training, its most economical use would be in founding a number of Research Fellowships at the Central Medical Research and Public Health Institutes as also at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and in the other Medical Colleges in India. At the present moment it is possible to get a number of Indian Medical Graduates of ability if Government are willing to award Research Fellowships of the value of Rs. 250|- p.m. each, with a prospect of recruitment in the Medical Research Department or under the Indian Research Fund Association. About twenty such Fellowships could be easily awarded every year out of the recurrent grant of Rs. 58,000|- referred to above. By a proper selection and by continuing the award of Fellowships to those who show merit, Government will, in the course of five years, have at least fifty trained workers to recruit from for the Medical Research Department. Such a method of recruiting research-workers is being followed in England, Germany and in other countries. The system followed in India, viz. of picking up highly paid Medical Officers from a service without research of any order to their credit, and of paying them high salaries during the period they are initiated into research is followed nowhere else in the world.

It is reported that a small sum has been asked for setting up a recruiting Board for recruitment in the Medical Research Department. The composition of this Board has not yet been finally settled though it is nearly four months since the Hon. Sir Fazl-i-Husain announced in the Council of State that the consideration of its constitution was taken up actively in hand. Before the Standing Finance Committee therefore allows this grant, it will, I hope, satisfy itself that the Independent Medical Profession and the Universities are adequately represented on the Selection Board.

Now that the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has again taken up the consideration of the matter relating to the proposed location of the Central Research Institute, it would be desirable if the Committee would carefully scrutinize the estimates for the proposed alterations, additions and equipment in the Chandbag Building which is earmarked for housing this Institute. In the proposals submitted before the Standing Finance Committee in August 1928, on the establishment of the Central Medical Research Institute, the non-recurring expenditure on adapting and equipping the Chandbag Building for the Institute was estimated at 6 lakhs and it was urged that these rough estimates represented "maxima which it would be the endeavour of Government not to exceed" (vide the Standing Finance Committee proceedings dated the 28th August 1928, page 13). In a speech which the Director General Indian Medical Service, delivered within less than four months of this, i.e. on the 18th December 1928, he is, however, reported to have said that "a further sum of six lakhs has been earmarked for the same object in case it is required." Was the Standing Committee apprised of the fact that the structural alterations &c. in Chandbagh would thus cost in all nearly as much as the sum of money which has been donated by the Rockefeller Foundation on account of the cost of site buildings and equipping of the Public Health Institute at Calcutta? From the printed proceedings of the Committee referred to above, it seems that the Committee approved of the Dehra Dun Scheme under the belief that the maximum non-recurring expenditure on adapting and equipping the Chandbag Building was not to exceed the sum of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Sir George Schuster deserves to be congratulated on having agreed to postpone the consideration of proposals submitted to the Standing Finance Committee for the establishment of the Institute at Dehra Dun and to await a note from Dr. Moonje with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement between Government and the Medical Profession on the question of the locating of the Institute and on other matters regarding the organisation of the Medical Research Department. And in the meanwhile let us hope that the marked variations in the estimates of the non-recurring expenditure regarding structural alterations and equipment of the Chandbag Building referred to above will be carefully looked into and that the discrepancies revealed will be properly explained.

What grant Government proposes to allot to the Indian Research Fund Association this year is not yet known. The matter will no doubt come up before the Standing Finance Committee for consideration and Sanction. In the Council of State Government had announced a change in the constitution of the Governing Body of this Association. And it seems the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities have been entitled to send two representatives only on the Governing Body and that the non-medical. Scientific opinion on it will be represented by one person and that too, a nominee of the Governor-General-in-Council. In view, of the fact that Government will have eight officials on this Body, it is desirable that the Medical Faculties should be authorised to elect on it at least three representatives instead of two, and that the representation of the non-medical scientists should consist of two persons appointed by a well-known organisation of Scientists in India like the Indian Science Congress.

It is unfortunate that a very meagre portion only of the fund at the disposal of the Governing Body of the Research Fund Association is at present voted for helping investigations in Medical Colleges and Hospitals where a large scope for carrying out such work exists. The Medical Research Council in Great Britain allots, on the other hand, large sums of money to the Medical Units or individual workers attached for various investigations "at St. Thomas", St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, and the London Hospital in London, at the Royal Infirmaries in Sheffield, Edinburgh and Cardiff, and at the James Mc-Kenzie Institute for Clinical Research, St. Andrews." In this country also and under the control of the very Department which has charge of Education and Health in the Central Government a liberal policy of encouraging Research in Agricultural Colleges is being followed by the recently created Agricultural Council. The Fletcher Committee likewise states in its report as to how the Research Organisation can most advantageously and economically play its part in aiding Clinical Research. Let us therefore hope that the Standing Finance Committee will, while voting funds for the Indian Research Fund Association, make it clear that a substantial portion of the same will be made available by the Governing Body of the Association for the carrying out of investigations in the laboratories of Medical Schools and Hospitals in India.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
M. D., M. R. C. P.

Napean Sea Road,
Bombay, Jon. 13.

"UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION."

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your second leader on University administration appearing in your issue of the 13th instant is very disquieting. If what you state be true, then the mentality of some members in regard to the status of the Academic Council 'vis a vis' the Syndicate is most deplorable. If it was intended that the Academic Council should be in fact and in practice a Standing Committee of the Syndicate, then why is it that it was not formed from amongst the members of the Syndicate after the Syndicate was formed? However, as you point out, it is a sign-post pointing to the direction in which some people want to manoeuvre to manage the University affairs—an attempt which must be strenuously opposed by all people who think that power under no circumstances should be allowed to be vested in any single authority of the University. The Act has provided safeguards to define the position of the various authorities in their relations to each other, and any authority that is being belittled or being humbled by any other authority or any group of men, should put up an honourable fight in the defence of its own status and dignity. The other day the Senate was told that it had no power in regard to certain matters, and to-day it is the turn of the Academic Council. Where are we going to end? If such really could be the legal position, then it is time that the whole of the new University Act be scrapped and a newer one be framed in such a way that no one dare try to concentrate the power in the University in the hands of the Syndicate, with a view to establish a Mussolini Dictatorship.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

Bombay (4), Jan. 13.

ALLADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

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To-nights Last Performance.

To-night will be the last night of the above pantomime at the Opera House.

BANVARD'S NEW LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

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Farewell Visit.

On Saturday (the 18th instant) at the Opera House the Banvard New London Musical Comedy Company open their farewell visit with that wonderful musical comedy success from the Winter Garden's Theatre, London, "Sally".

This, in a way, will be a double farewell. It is the farewell visit of this Company who, after playing here, proceed to England playing Egypt and Moditerranean Ports on their way; and it is the farewell to the genial Mr. Banvard's theatrical enterprises as he has decided not to bring out any more new Companies.

Mr. Banvard (better known among his very large circle of friends as "Wally"), has been touring his own Companies for over past 14 years.

Booking is now open at Rose and Co. Other productions that they are staging are "Up with the Lark", "On with the Show", "The Folies Bergere Revue", and of course "Rose Music" will be repeated.

I. M. S. RECRUITMENT IN INDIA

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MR. JAYAKAR'S RESOLUTION.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

An important resolution has been drawn by Mr. Jayakar for discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th January. It is for the revival of competitive examination for recruitment to I. M. S., which has been held in abeyance for the last fourteen years and to hold to annually at a convenient centre in India and to make it obligatory on the hold trants to the examination, to hold medical qualifications registrable in India.—A. P.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT SCOUT RALLY.

—:o:—

Fine Display.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

RAJAPUR, Jan. 6.

The programme of the Ratnagiri District Scout Rally began as already announced, on the morning of the 5th instant. The Troops from Ratnagiri and Vengurla arrived on the previous night as expected, and thus about 250 scouts were assembled on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m. when the solemn ceremony of Breaking of the Flag, salute and Prayers was duly gone through. Mr. M. V. Venkateshvaram, Provincial Scout Secretary, the President-elect of the Rally could not arrive here, in the morning as expected, being detained owing to illness. The ceremony was followed by the Patrol Leaders' and Seconds' Conference which was held under the presidency of Mr. G. G. Bhosekar, District Organiser and the proceedings lasted for over an hour and a half. Mr. Bhosekar very ably explained the duties of the Leaders and also spoke on the working of the Patrol System and its importance.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DISPLAYS.

After the Entertainers' Competition and evening tea, the Scouts again assembled on the Maidan for the Physical Culture Displays. There was a fairly good crowd of spectators, though a wave of disappointment seemed to have run over every face owing to the non-arrival of the President-elect even at this stage. The Scouts gave a very good display of Physcal Culture, including Lathi, Dandpatta, single Bar, Malkhamb, etc.

SCAMP-FIRE.

Meals offer, the Scouts gathered round the Camp-Fire at 8-30 p.m. and a good variety of entertainment consisting of dance, songs, imitations and farces, was provided for over an hour. Then followed the Hari-keertana of Mr. Bhosekar, which also proved to be a very attractive as well as instructive item.

EARLY NEXT MORNING.

Early at 7 a.m. the Scouts assembled on the Maidan to hoist the Flag. After salute and Prayer, the morning was devoted to Troop and Patron Demonstrations in various Scouting subjects, such as Hut building, improvising a kitchen and tent, signalling, first aid, scout exercises, etc. The Lezim and Jambia display of the High School Scouts, the pyramid formation of the Vengurla and Marathi school scouts and some displays of the local Urdu school scouts proved to be very interesting. While these Displays were in full swing, Mr. Venkateshwaram, the President-elect, arrived, and he was most warmly received by all the Scouts as well as the gentry of the town.

THE MEETING.

The meeting at which not less than 1000 persons were present, began at 5 p.m. After the prayer song was sung by Mr. Bharati, one of the Scouters, Mr. Kulkarni, Head Master, Rajapur High School, and Chairman of the Local Association, welcomed all the guests of the evening as well as all the Scouts from outside, ando in his speech explained how Rajapur, though it has lost all its former commercial importance, is fast developing as an educational centre, and how the progressive public of Rajapur are prepared to adopt and assimilate any ideas in the field of education, which they are convinced would lead to the regeneration of the youth of the country. In this connection he also referred to the Agricultural School which has recently been started here by the Shikshana-Prasarak Mandal with a view to help the argicultural development of the District and thereby bring about the uplift of the poor agricultural masses. He was followed by Mr. Sardeshpande, the Hon. Secretary of the local Association, who read out the messages of sympathy received from the various well-wishers, including the Chief of Ichalakaranji, and the Collector and District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri. He also explained at full length the object of holding the District Scout Rally at Rajapur, and regretted that the response he received from the various quarters of the District was not sufficiently encouraging. He thanked the Vengurla and Ratnagiri Troops for their active sympathy, and further pointed out the steady growth of Scouting in Rajapur, where there are at present not less than 200 Scouts—perhaps the greatest number in the Ratnagiri District. In conclusion, the Secretary suggested that there ought to be some steady and continual guiding force and supervising body in the District, which measure alone would ensure the expansion and consolidation of the Boy Scout Movement in the District. Mr. Shanbhag, Sub-Judge, Mr. Pitre, pleader and Mr. Bagwe, Administrative Officer, also spoke in support of the Movement and in appreciation of the venture of the Rajapur Association in taking the lead in that respect. Prizes were then given away to the winners, and Mr. Venkateshwran, the President of the Rally, rose to deliver his able address amidst loud cheers. In the first place, he explained how Rajapur was the fittest centre for holding the District Scout Rally there, and hoped that though the response at this Rally was not quite up to the mark, it would certainly be far better in the event of Rajapur having another such Rally, which he suggested, should be in the form of a camp of boys living away from the town under canvas. Referring to his experiences about the Boy Scout Movement in England, he said that it is a Protected Movement there—protected in various ways viz emigration scheme, selection to Air Force or Admiralty, exemption from examinatiin by the Customs or Police, etc.

URAN COLONISATION SCHEME.

—:o:—

Taking A Practical Shape.

SIR. S. B. BILLIMORIA'S BLESSINGS.

That the proposed Uran Colonisation Scheme is emerging out of a mere plan on paper and is taking practical shape that augurs well for its fruition in the not distant future, was evidenced last Sunday when Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria gave it his blessings and Mr. Behman S. Banaji announced, in the gathering of over 1,000 Zoroastrians who had gone there, that morning, in two specially chartered steamers, that Mr. Bapuji Daruwala a well-known Shethia was negotiating for purchasing a large piece of land with structures thereon for a sum of about Rs 15,000.

After the Jashan ceremony at the Oomrigar's Agiary between 10-30 and 11-30 a.m. the tripsters rested themselves either in the pandal erected in Khan Bahadur Kavasji Manjra's garden or in the shades of mango groves therein. After dinner which was served up to 2 p.m. the gathering was treated to some choice music and laughter-provoking dialogues and repartees in which the "Parsi Charlie Chaplin" distinguished himself!

A GOOD BEGINNING?

Speeches were then made, when Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria presided over the gathering. Mr. Banaji, reaffirmed his intention of pushing forward the scheme in spite of all opposition and obloquy, and looked forward to the day when Uran would be a well populated and flourishing island. Even Bombay, he added, was a mere fishing village a few centuries ago. He pointed out the advantages of the scheme, and said for a sum of about Rs. 5,000 a nice garden cottage of four rooms could be easily available. He then mentioned, as stated above, the impending purchase of land with structures on, for about Rs. 15,000, by Mr. Bapuji Daruwalla who was also one of those seated on the platform.

Mr. Framji Billa then announced that Mr. Maneck F. Mulla, in his latest trip to Persia, had filled his big bottle with the water of the Helmund river (650 miles long) at the place from which it bifurcates into part of Afghanistan and Persia, thus traversing the two well-known countries. Mr. Mulla, who was present in the gathering, had brought with him a small bottle full of the water, and Mr. Billa, in offering the libation to the ground near the platform, wished the proposed Parsi Town a great success.

WHAT HAPPENED IN PLAGUE DAYS OF BOMBAY

Mr. Billa then addressed the gathering and pointed out to those critics who shook their ponderous heads doubting the success of the scheme and who alleged that the coast was very rough for voyage between Bombay and Uran in monsoons. He reminded the audience that in the dark days of plague in Bombay scores of families had taken refuge in the island and many of them had stayed there for about nine months. (To our representative who asked whether the stay there covered the monsoon period also, he replied in the affirmative). He said that the Bombay harbour was the "quietest in the world." A good wharf for Uran was first needed.

A PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF INSTITUTES.

Mention was also made, as a preliminary step, of initiating the colonisation, of the need of removal of such Bombay institutions as the Petit Orphanage (which with its vast lands and structures even, in these days of fall in land and property value, would fetch lakhs of rupees), the Widows' Home, and industrial institutes.

Sir Shapurji then said that though they had, no doubt, to consider the difficulties the scheme had to face, he thought they were not insurmountable, and if the Shethias of the community gave the necessary help he was sure the scheme would prove beneficial.

He wished the scheme every success, and hoped the erection of a wharf would soon fructify it.

Mr. Banaji then thanked all those who had helped him in arranging this huge gathering, to the Parsi Amateurs' Union for staging the comic skit of "Godrej Gurgur", to Mr. J. N. Bulsara for arranging the chartering of steamers, Mr. B. R. Billamoria and also the Rovers and others for the trouble they took in transhipment of visitors, etc.

STATES PEOPLE AND CONGRESS CREED.

Prof. Abhyankar's Address To Bhor State Subjects' Conference.

In the course of his presidential address to the tenth session of the Bhor State Subjects Conference, Prof. G. R. Abhyankar said:

We are now passing through a most critical stage in the history of our nation. The ultimatum has been given by the most influential and the most powerful political organisation in the country. The Congress has declared independence as its goal in the early hours of this year. As yet there is no constructive programme formulated as to how this is to be accomplished. But one thing is quite certain that this will seriously affect the activities of all political organisations working for the attainment of Swaraj. It is therefore necessary to envisage the line of work which we have to follow. This creed of obtaining independence, not by any means possible, but by the programme of non-violence has I think the savour of expediency. If expediency, practicability and advisability are to predominate in determining your goal. I think we of the Indian States people have to stand aloof from this creed. We have got to consider our own environments and our peculiar disabilities. In the first place British India is labouring under one despotism of foreign yoke. We are labouring under double despotism—one of our rulers and the other of their overlords namely the Paramount Power. Political agitation in the States is nearly 50 years backward compared with that in British India. Since the firm establishment and consolidation of the British Indian Empire a century has passed during which good government has been enjoyed by the British Indian people. But in the majority of Indian States—let alone the question of self-government-vestiges of good government cannot even now be traced. With such outstanding differences in the relative positions of Indian India and British India we cannot think of joining this movement of independence out of sheer instinct of self-preservation. Agitation for Independence means and as it is declared in the Congress speeches, direct action against the rulers of British India we cannot imagine how we can resort to direct actions, within State limits not against the rulers of the States but against the rulers of British India. Those of us who approve of this movement can sympathise with it but cannot take any direct part or cannot do any work so as to diminish the prestige or power of the mighty British Government. If we go out of the State jurisdiction and join the rank and file of the independence walls we become one of them, absorbed in them and we loose our individuality. Assuming independence is achieved by this method what guarantee there is that we shall live as separate entities. We may be completely amalgamated and unified with Bharat-Warsh and geographical distinctions of State and non-State Territories would be completely obliterated. If therefore, there be any people amongst us, who desire the total extinction of Indian States as such and the complete absorption of this Indian India into one solid unit may follow this path. I do not at any rate share these views.

INSINUATIONS OF THE BUTLER COMMITTEE.

Circumstanced as we are we cannot afford to non-co-operate with the present British Government. As the principal cause of our present degraded condition is the differential treatment of the Paramount Power towards the princes and the people of British India, we have to do our best to bring maximum pressure upon the present Paramount Power to abandon the non-intervention policy and to allow us the fullest exercise of our birth-right, namely the right to secure responsible government for our own States. The Butler Committee has laid down a vicious, unstatesmanlike and most unsound policy for the Indian States people to attain self-government. If there is gross misrule the Committee thinks that it is not the duty of the Paramount Power to take timely action 'suomoto'. The Committee does not advise any preventive measures to keep the Indian rulers quite straight and not to allow their Government to degenerate into misrule. The Committee desires that the people should raise a standard of revolt and then only the Paramount Power would feel justified in interfering into the affairs of a State, to prevent disorder and to protect people from gross, long and flagrant misrule. It is needless to say that this criterion laid down for intervention is not only thoroughly unjust but unwise and impolitic. It means a direct incitement to the people to revolt against the States. Similarly, unless the people threaten to eliminate a ruler or to bring about a revolution by changing the form of government, the Committee lays down, that the Paramount Power would not feel justified to suggest remedies to a ruler to satisfy wide-spread public demand. This doctrine is equally dangerous and most reprehensible. A writer in the "Round Table" of December 1929 observes as below. "But to the extremely delicate question of the attitude which the paramount power should adopt towards a growing demand within the state themselves for self government the Butler Report offers a cryptic reply..... But it lends itself to inconvenient varieties of interpretation." We are sorry that responsible authorities of the British Government have not yet repudiated the dangerous insinuations of these observations of the Butler Committee, as made in paras 49 and 50 of their Report and have not enunciated any policy, to timely prevent the growth of tendencies in the autocratic rulers to deteriorate into misrule and to dictate the Indian princes to bring up their administrations to the model of British India.

OMISSION OF THE PARAMOUNT POWER.

It is pertinent to note that during the last 12 years since the declaration of 1917 was made, not a single Secretary of State for India, not a single Viceroy has openly and unequivocally recommended this declaration, as a safe guide to follow, to the Indian rulers. I can understand and appreciate the hesitation of the Paramount Power to force this declaration down the throats of the autocratic rulers. But what was there to prevent the authorities from giving this salutory piece of advice. If this advice had been repeated during the last twelve years by the representatives of the Crown in this country, much of the mischievous agitation, which the shining lights of the Chamber of Princes have been carrying on would have lost its strength and vigour. If the paramount power had evinced its admiration and regard only for those princes who had adopted the principle of responsible government as their goal and had not thrust and poured honours on those undeserved princes who have been most vociferous in the Chamber of Princes and elsewhere and who have most ignominously and studiously evaded expressing their approval of this declaration of 1917 or accepting it as the goal of their own administration, a most favourable atmosphere would have been created by this time. The Paramount Power, therefore, comes in for a large share of blame in not popularising and emphasising this cardinal policy of British administration, in the Indian States. Whatever that may be, so long as the dictum of the Butler Committee, stands uncontroverted and so long as the Paramount Power is wedded to the discredited policy of non-intervention and is assuming dellberate indifference for the good of the people in the Indian States it is necesary for the Indian States' people to work under these limitations. We have, therefore, to carry on a strenuous, vigorous and continuous agitation within the limits of the States, for good government and for responsible government under the aegis of our rulers. By the intensity of our agitation inside the State and outside the State we must bring pressure on the Paramount Power to bring up the administrations in the States to the level of British India. This is, therefore, a programme which will require and occupy the energies and the sacrifices of thousands of our workers in the sacred cause of our emancipation. Even the National Congress, with the declaration of independence has advised the rulers to establish responsible government in the States. It has not advised the people in the States to declare independence or to demolish autocracies or to establish republican forms of Government. Within the lattitude, which is legally allowed to the States' people and which has even the sanction of the Congress let us all devote our energies to the attainment of responsible Government within our States. If each State people take care of themselves Indian India will automotically take care of itself. We need not worry about our external relations with the British Indian administration, at the sacrifice of our legitimate work as there are better qualified persons than ourselves to take care of British India and ultimately of the whole country our 'motherland'. This is my humble advice to you and I hope and trust that you will agree with me in this immediate programme of our work. I thank you most sincerely before resuming my seat and conclude with a fermant prayer to the Almighty to grant you the will and strength to serve the mother India.

SPECIAL DECEMBER ISSUE.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY G. A. NATESAN.

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PROF. WOOLNER'S ADDRESS.

—:o:—

Future Of Universities In India.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nagpur, Jan. 11.

Addressing the Sixth Convocation of the Nagpur University Professor A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University said that the future development of the University itself will rest in the hands of the young graduates as they and their near contemporaries will become the senior of the real Nagpur graduates. Not only this but they will also form the public which will support and help to mould the Nagpur University of the future.

Speaking on the formation of the University Training Corps and the various schemes for organised physical training, Prof. Woolner remarked that real discipline as he conceived did not consist merely in the enforcement of commands under pain of punishments. It was rather the rendering of obedience to a common end. It was a form of self-control which begun in the army by the control of the body as in that simple, but difficult exercise of standing still and which might end in the deliberate sacrifice of life itself in the interest of the unit, of the army, of the country which it serves. Feeling of esprit de corps in a simple form is quickly taught in a military system because discipline is the first essential of a military unit and always has been since man first massed spears to fight wild animals. Without discipline a school or college may obtain passes and even honours in examinations but without discipline a military unit ceases to exist. So in military training he saw an ally of college discipline which was so liable to be weakened by individual differences between student and student, between teacher and teacher. Merely mechanical training was dull and destroyed initiative but intelligent military training in any country was an educational asset of great value.

A PROPHECY.

"Without claiming any title to speak as a prophet," continued Professor Woolner, "I shall venture to suggest to you something of what may happen to Indian Universities in the next half century or so. Primarily I conceive the Universities will become more independent and complete step by step the development of higher studies here will remove the need of so many students going to Europe in order to obtain really advanced training in the ordinary subject. Though specialists may always go abroad and although the habit of world travel will increase it will become increasingly possible for a man to obtain first class training in this country and to become real authority on his subject. Universities will become less and less machines to examine other people's pupils and become more and more groups of thinkers whose teaching is informed by their own work on the frontiers of knowledge or in the organization and analysis of what is already known. I venture to prophesy that the organisation of teaching will be divided between three grades of institution-which one may indicate as high schools, college and University. This arrangement will make it possible to avoid the dreadful waste of time and energy that results from subjecting to the ordeal of the public examination every second year. Then the great industry of Indian student will become more fruitful in concentrated and independent effort and the reign of the prescribed text book will come to an end."

Speaking regarding the place of Oriental literature in the future University education, the learned lecturer said:—

"To comprehend at all what India is, has been, and has it in her to become, some knowledge of Indian literature seems to me essential. Without it no one living in India will be regarded as a well educated man or woman. I venture then to predict a continual progress in the study of Indian literature arts and history. These studies will become more exact and critical on one side without detracting from their poetic and romantic interest on the other. While, however, the classics will be studied from a new and wider point of view, and the whole mass sifted anew, as the Veda says 'vak' was cleansed like corn in a cribble, the real value of what is best, wisest and most beautiful will be appreciated more than ever. After a period of neglect there will be a revival of learning that will be more discriminating and creative. The mystery of the world subsists after periods of blank negation. However drastic reformations and revolutions may appear to be for a while, reconstruction has always built on the old foundation."

INDIAN LIFE AND INDIAN IDEALS.

Concluding Professor Woolner said:—

"My prediction then is of a great development of Oriental Studies both on the scientific and on the humane side. There will be many more chairs of Indian History, of Indian Archaeology and Art, of Indian Linguistics (almost a virgin field) and of Indian Thought. You or your grandsons will see chairs founded in Comparative Jurisprudence, Comparative Religion and in the Histories of all great religious systems."

"Aesthetic and ethical training will be based on Indian life and Indian ideals. At the same time the exactitude and rigorous methods of modern science will reinforce respect for accuracy and informed judgment, while the spirit of discipline will promote the sense of service, of duty in action. "Ethical education" said Boutroux "comprises two tasks (1) to teach men to rule themselves, to render themselves capable of effort and sacrifice, (2) to teach them to be serviceable workers in the cause of the good, the just, and the ideal—a word, in the cause of God. To be and to do."

Professor Woolner paid a great tribute to the fostering care of Sir Montagu Butler and keen interest of Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, the First Vice-Chancellor in the University.

DR. MCFADYEN'S SPEECH.

Addressing the Convocation Rev. Dr. J. F. McFadyen, Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University paid a glowing tribute to the late Vice-Chancellor, Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, who had laid the foundation of the University broad and deep. He hoped that the whole University will join in sending him a message of gratitude for his services and sympathy in his weakness.

Their most urgent need, said the Vice-Chancellor, was that Nagpur University should come to be regarded as the people's University, that seeks to serve them and that merits their support. Each section of the body politic of the University had its part to play in establishing relations of mutual goodwill between those inside and those outside the academic fellowship, not least had the students their part to play. There was much urgent social work waiting to be done which could best be undertaken by voluntary agency and in which the student community could render invaluable help.

Dr. McFadyen believed that if called upon the members of the teaching staff of colleges would be willing to place their services at disposal of wider public. Might they not, he asked, invite the College professors to deliver in the cities and country towns short courses of lectures in vernacular, if possible, some of the treasures from their storehouse thus stimulating the love for the beautiful and the true.

He hoped that in course of time the generosity of the public will diminish the pressure of the problem of the poor student and suggested the appointment of a committee to explore the possibilities of a combined intra-mural and extra-mural system.

There was much to be said for the theory that a student should take his undergraduate course in his own country and a post-graduate course, if he could afford it, in some other country, the culture of the foreign country may not be superior to that of his own but from the educational point of view it will always have the advantage that it was different, that it introduced the student sometimes to another language, always to a new literature, to a fresh out-look, to other social, political and religious ideals.

—:o:—

Theft Of Clock At Bandra Church.

Sequel To Refusal Of Alms.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 11.

On Thursday afternoon a young man called for alms at St. Andrew's Church. The Vicar who found him quite robust and able, refused to give charity to one who could easily earn his bread by working.

Then when the priests had retired for their afternoon nap, the man took the opportunity of removing the Church Clock that was hung up at the entrance to the Church Sacristy. The man was seen with the clock under his arm taking a taxi and driving to the station. The clock, purchased only a year ago, replaced one that did service for 27 years.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

CORPORATION TO DISCUSS THREATENED STRIKE.

In pursuance of a requisition sent to the President of the Municipal Corporation and signed by 22 Councillors, a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation is called for Monday, the 20th January when the following proposition to be moved by Dr. J. N. Choksy will be considered:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that even a one-day strike on the G. I. P. Railway would cause severe dislocation of the City's trade and food supply and would inflict considerable hardship to citizens and suburban residents coming into the City for work, and they are further of opinion that a Board of Conciliation, if appointed, would surely avert the threatened strike on the 4th February next.

"That the President be requested to forward paragraph 1 of this resolution to the G. I. P. Railway authorities as well as to Government and that the representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Board be requested to lay this matter before the Board."

BEAR RAIDS.

—:o:—

How To Counter Them

SHARE BROKERS' MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stocks Brokers' Association was held in the Hall of the Association, Bombay, on Monday, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff presiding, to consider the advisability of amending their No. 188 which defines the powers of the Board to deal with "bear raids" in a crisis.

It appears that the Board of the Association had carried on correspondence with Government since June last when there was such a crisis on the subject and and that Government had declined to the amendment of the rule as desired by the Board.

At yesterday's meeting of the Association various suggestions were put forward by members of the Association as to what steps the Board should take for dealing with bear raids and they were all discussed at considerable length.

Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, the new Chairman of the Bombay Schools Committee.

The most important suggestion was that made by Mr. Rajendra Somnarayen, namely, that what is known as the "corner rule" of the Association should be suspended by the Board during a crisis, and the suggestion found favour with many of those present.

After taking the sense of the meeting on the suggestion put forward the President adjourned the meeting for final decision at a future date to be notified.

WORLI MOTOR COLLISION

—:o:—

Jury Finds Taxi-driver Guilty Of Rash Driving.

The inquiry into the death of S. D. Murzello, the driver of the private car, which was involved in the Worli motor collision on January 1, was concluded by the Bombay City Coroner on Tuesday.

At Wednesday's hearing, the investigating police officer, Sub-Inspector Rane of the De Lisle Road police station, as well as the two women, who were in the taxi when it crashed into the other car, gave their evidence.

One of these women, in her evidence, said that the suspect, Mahiboobkhan Chotekhan, offered to give her and one of her friends, a joy ride in his taxi, as it was New Year's Day. All three of them drank beer and brandy which he brought. During the ride they sat next to him and he was driving the car very fast. He nearly ran over a pedestrian at Tardeo, and she warned him to be careful. On the return journey from Juhu, he passed dangerously close to a private car, which a European gentleman was driving. When he stopped the car at a restaurant on the Juhu road, this gentleman came up, and warned the suspect about his driving. At Cadell Road their car swerved across the road and crashed into the other car.

The other woman corroborated her companion's evidence, and the evidence of the police officer described the investigations made by the police, in the matter.

The jury then retired to give their verdict, and it was some time before they returned. In their opinion, the death of Murzello was due to a fracture of the base of the skull due to his having been violently thrown out of his master's motor car, when, by reason of the rash manner in which the suspect, Mahiboobkhan Chotekhan, was driving his taxi, No. 6670 Y, the latter crashed into the deceased's car.

INDIANS' PLIGHT IN E. AFRICA.

—:o:—

VICEROY'S SOLICITUDE.

Assurance Of Safeguarding Interests.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. M. H. Malik, ex-member of the Kenya Legislative Council who arrived in Bombay on the 21st December last is sailing for Kenya on the 15th January by the S. S. "Khandalla." In an interview he said that Indians in East Africa stood firm and absolutely united in their struggles for equality of status with the White settlers and nothing short of the grant of a Common Electoral Roll and Franchise based on civilization test would satisfy them. They were pressing for an unequivocal declaration regarding the paramountcy of African interests, as a condition precedent to any constitutional change in Kenya.

Mr. Malik continued:—"I interviewed His Excellency the Viceroy on the 11th January at Delhi and explained the Kenya Indian situation to him. His Excellency told me that he had made a thorough study of the Kenya problem and asked me to assure Kenya Indians that he personally and his Government would do everything in their power to safeguard Indian interests. After that I interviewed Sir Mohammed Habibullah and Mr. Bajpai. As a result, I am perfectly convinced that His Excellency and his Government have taken up the position of one of the parties concerned, and not merely that of a "Junior Advocate" as we apprehended in Kenya at one time. The Indian community of East Africa is deeply indebted to their compatriots in India for so whole-heartriots in India for so whole-heartis confident that the people of India and the Government of India will continue their support."
—A. P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Results Of The Second M.B.B.S. Examination.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION:
—Joshi Sadashiv Gopal.
PASS.

L H Athale; N M Banerjie; S V Bapat; T N Bapat; J F Bhajiwalla; E J J Borges; J R Chico; M S Deo; C K Desai; D V Desai; B P Divgi; H K Doctor; *J. J. Dodhi; R A Gandhi; S N Garde; V V Ghatpure; M D Jadhav; *M S Joseph; B G Joshi; L K Kale; R H Karmarkar; V A Karmarkar; I K Kazi; A W Khan; V G Khare; *Y Kharoshikar; I D Killawala; P B Koppikar; W S Kothare; N C Mandalia; F Misquitta; R K Modi; J C Mody; J N Mukerjee; K S Panat; W D Pande; A B Paralker; P T Parikh; C D Patadia; G G Patel; G M Patel; I D Patel; J C Patel; K G Patel; V P Phadke; P Raghavan; G Rohatgi; E F Rosario; J S Sanghani; H P Sanghavi; M J Shah; N W Singnapurkar; P M Solanki; C T Thakar; T H Tulpule; L K Upamanyu; B A Wadia; R D Waghawadekar; R P Watwe.

'GANDHI IN DREAMLAND.

—:o:—

Revolutionary Leaflets.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

An Agra correspondent states that typed pamphlets purporting to be the manifesto of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association were found posted on the gates of a number of college hostels and on the Agra college notice board. The manifesto is signed by Kartar Singh, president, and the Association calls itself as standing for revolution. Gandhiji is described therein as an impossible visionary and an appeal is made to the youths to fall in and not stand easy. The manifesto ends with repetitions of 'Long Live Revolution.'

The "Hindustan Times" says it has itself received a letter the author of which describes herself as 'a lady' and 'a member of the Revolutionary Union of Nationalists'. This letter assures the public that the Viceroy's escape from the bomb on Dec. 23, was not providential, because 'we did not want to kill him and we so managed that the bomb may not explode under the carriage in which his Excellency was sitting. We regret one of our countrymen was injured in the compartment.' The letter further says Mahatma Gandhi is wandering in a dreamland. The officials and bureaucrats are warned that they will be removed from this land. The C. I. D. is told that the Revolutionary Union is gaining strength day by day and is spreading itself mostly in the Punjab and Bengal. The Government members of the Assembly and specially their heads are particularly given a warning.—"Leader."

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GERMAN INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE COUNTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)

shops, their aim being to constantly improve the quality of their output and to solve the technical problems that presented themselves. It is gratifying to be able to state that they have been eminently successful in doing so. In addition, everything possible was done to cheapen the processes of production by means of rationalization.

TWO NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

It would lead us too far if we were to go into all the details of Germany's industrial progress in recent years and it must therefore suffice to make brief reference to two achievements of Germany industry and German technical enterprise which have been noted and admired far beyond the confines of Europe. I am alluding, of course, to the completion of the "Bremen," the finest and fastest vessel engaged in international of ocean travel, and the world cruise of the "Graf Zeppelin." These two events have done much to make the world at large appreciate the efforts made and the successes achieved by Germany in peaceful competition with other nations.

It would be a mistake, however, to dwell exclusively on the bright side of the picture and to shut one's eyes to the infinite difficulties that have faced—and still face—the German body economic. The great obstacles in the way of the country's export trade, due to the tariff walls already referred to and to the subsidization of industries in many foreign countries, are so well-known that there is no need to enlarge upon them here. I must restrict myself to the enumeration of some of the factors only that delay industrial progress, such as: a certain lack of understanding, where the urgent demands of the time are concerned; misguided attempts at socialization; the heavy burden of taxation; the high cost of the system of social insurance introduced in Germany, etc. The dangers resulting from the existence of these and other difficulties can only be overcome if everyone—not only every employer, but also every employee—devotes the whole of his working power to the development of the country's industrial resources. If this is done, German industry will continue to remain what it has always been:—one of the main props of the nation's material progress, a guarantee of its economic future, and important instrument for strengthening the peaceful relations existing between the nations of the world.

BARODA PRAJA MANDAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

a recognition beyond doubt and has well stood the test. Whether the Kaliparaj movement or the Petlad Satyagraha; the vigorous prohibition campaign or the fight against the preposterous cess on the non-agricultural land; all thees had behind them the strength of the Praja Mandal.

PRAJA MANDAL'S WORK.

It has given birth to a wonderful awakening and consciousness unknown until now amongst the rank and file of the people and even the bureaucracy of Baroda has reckoned the new force and has always gracefully yielded to it whenever it has chosen to manifest itself. Take the Kaliparaj movement! I have had the pleasure, in course of my inquiry, to fathom the files of the Kaliparaj Relief Association now non-existent and what do they reveal? An astounding obstinacy on the part of the officials concerned. The public was—I can thoroughly recall to my mind the incidents,—totally misled by the one-sided propaganda carried on in the columns of the "Times of India," the ever-ready champion of red-tapism everywhere and in any for. Suggestions were made to the Dewan in Council by the man on the spot to transport the local leaders—agitators in the official phraseology—to Dwarka. Of those one is to-day the elected President—elected for the second time—of the Navsari Municipality and the other a recognised leader! Agitators indeed! Dr. Sumant, by the way it may be mentioned, was the President of this association. And what was the result? The Dewan after the fight had lasted over a few months had to recognise the strength of the movement and to yield to it. A conference of leaders was summoned and the Government came to terms with them.

OFFICIAL WAYS.

It is said that history always repeats itself and yet experience never makes an irresponsible bureaucracy wiser. In Petlad No-Tax Campaign, as was the case in Bardoli, officialdom refused at first to bend to the popular demands. They were nothing if not modest! The agriculturists of the Taluka claimed that the assessment of revenue was unjust and wrongly made and they wanted an official re-inquiry. And what was the response of the Government? The ghost of a false prestige put the then Dewan, the high-priest of brown autocracy, off his wits. Untold hardships followed and for nine months the Government resorted to all sorts of repression. The unbending had to bend, the settled fact had to be unsettled! A committee was appointed and the officer in charge of the inquiry fully justified the demands of the people. One wonders if the Government ever paused to consider whether all this enhanced or marred its prestige. The assessment of non-agricultural land had the same sad tale to tell. Some ingenious brain in the Civil Service of the State conceived the idea and it had got to be inflicted upon an unwilling people, without for a second pausing to think whether the scheme was practicable or not. The Government at last bent before a firm and strong public opinion, a committee was appointed and as a result of mature deliberations the tax was practically annulled. Thut the history of Praja Mandal is a history of popular victories and it can be said without the fear of least contradiction or without any exaggeration that it has remarkably made its mark. As a representative political organisation of vast magnitude for the Baroda subjects the Praja Mandal has given a very creditable account of itself during the short spasm of its life covering a period of thirteen years; and gives promises of vast potentialities for the future. During the flood calamity the Praja Mandal did very enviable work in the flood-stricken area and when the peasantry of Bardoli was fighting for justice, the subjects of the State under the auspices of the State under the auspices of the Praja Mandal spontaneously and lavishly contributed their mite in money and men to the historic campaign. This is, in short, a very cursory peep into the history of the Praja Mandal by an on-looker.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

The next session as I have said above is meeting at Navsari, the place of its birth, during the Holi holidays, once again after a period of full thirteen years and it must surely be a matter of pride and joy to the leaders who had fathered it then. They were not radical extremists but sober and well balanced men like Rao Bahadur Kantawala, Sj. Sane and Dr. Sumant who nourished and fostered it. Amongst its Presidents one finds the illustrious name of Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, the redoubtable President of the Legislative Assembly. With these men at the helm, the Praja Mandal may claim a bright future. The forthcoming session promises to be an epoch-making session in as much as momentous decisions shall require to be arrived at. The whole nation is busy considering the readjustment of the country's political institutions and in a scheme of reconstruction, Indian Stats cannot afford to be left alone, nor can the country afford to let them alone. India refuses to be divided into Yellow and Red Indias. Baroda shall have to give a lead and make her contribution to the problem of readjustment and it will be for the leaders meeting at Navsari during the Holi to show how creditably they answer in the great task. Red or Yellow, the subjects either rise or fall together and no power can divide them. Much cannot be expected in this respect of an irresponsible bureaucracy, though it be Indian by nationality, particularly under an absentee Ruler. It shall be for the people of the State readily to extend to their compatriots in British India a willing hand of co-operation in the tremendous work of a wholesale political reconstruction. Besides there are burning local problems affecting the State subjects themselves and equally important, the solution of which demands no less strenuous thought and effort. The Gaekwad has earned the reputation of an "Absentee Ruler" more than any other prince in India and has subsequently imported into his State the evils of an abstenee Rule. He hardly stays two months in a year in his State and is naturally not in touch with the ever growing troubles of his people. The administrative machinery has slackened and is very slow to move in all matters. Success or failure, therefore, of the Navsari session will be measured from how it strives to solve these questions and the whole of India will anxiously await the decree "providence" has ordained for it! Let us wait and see!

HELP THE SEVA SADAN.

—:o:—

How The Public Helped Last Year.

Mrs. Engineer, Secretary Seva Sadan writes:—

The Secretary gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following donations received from July 1928 to June 1929.

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Endowment Fund:—Seth Samaldas Parbhudas Jeevandas, 3-1/2 per cent. G. P. notes of Rs. 7500/, in memory of Devidas Parbhudas and Bai Hemkorebai and 3-1/2 p.c. notes of Rs. 2500/ in memory of Bai Lilavati Devidas Parbhudas and Navinchandra Devidas, the late Mrs. Ambabai Hattiangadi 3-1/2 p.c. G. P. notes of Rs. 2500/ for scholarships to Hindu widows, Mr. Rustomji D. Patel 5 p.c. notes of Rs. 525/, for fancy needle work Prize for Parsi girls, P. M. Bharicha Rs. 250/ from the amount subscribed at the Oothamna ceremony of Bai Dinbai M. Bennett.

Building Fund:—Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas in memory of her daughter Bai Kamalabai 3-1/2 p.c. G. P. notes of Rs. 5000, two old people in gratitude for their reunion Rs. 300/, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Rs. 250/, Cahrity Box collection Rs. 63/7/7, Mrs. Jafferbhai A. Lalji Rs. 25.

For Current Expenses:—Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities and N. M. Wadia Charities each Rs. 2000/, A. Parsi lady Rs. 1000/ Two Parsi friends each Rs. 600, anonymous Parsi friend Rs. 250/ Trustees of Shanghai Zarthosthi Anjuman Rs. 225/, Mrs. Gopalrao Rs. 120; Anonymous Rs. 12-10-0; Mr. S. P. Kothari, V.F.T., the "Times of India," anonymous in memory of Freany K. M. Madan, and Lodge Imperial Brotherhood, through Mr. A. M. Kaji, each Rs. 100/, Mr. Jamsetji K. Saklat Rs. 101/ Mr. R. P. Thanavalla Rs. 120/, the Trustees of Prof. Rehatsek Bequest through Mr. N. V. Mandlik for prizes, Messrs. Ralli Bros., Mr. R. D. Patel, Trustees of Mr. P. G. Khandalevalla, Bai Dinbai C. Mehta in memory of Cooverji Mervanji Mehta. Mr. Balaram N. Ajinkya, Lodge Universal Brotherhood, Lodge Jennings Mrs. W. E. Ward Rs. 50 each, Mrs. Bachubai D. Seervai Rs. 51/, Mrs. R. P. Manane from Andheri Versova Zorastrian Women Jashan Fund Rs. 520, Trustees of late Mr. Sorabji Makenji Sethna in memory of Bai Ratanbai Sethna Rs. 30/, Mrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Cawasji Dinsha and Bros. Mrs. H. B. Vakil, Miss Lanibai S. Navalkar, in sacred memory of dear mother Kharshedbai Rustamji Nariman, Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons, Mr. Lakhmidas Singh, Mr. Naoroji Manekji Kanga, Anonymous, from Dadabhoy Navroji memorial association for scholarship, each Rs. 25 Sindhi Visitor from Madras and Mrs. Jafferbhai A. Lalji each Rs. 20/, Mrs. H. D. Gandhi in memory of dear son Cavasha Rs. 15-13-9,. In loving memory of dear father Sorabji Dhondy from Banoo, and "B" each Rs. 15/ a Zorastrian lady Rs. 11/ Miss Meherbai D. Captain, Presidency Magistrate 6th Court, Mr. Cavasji M. Banaji, Shantabai Keshavlal Mulchand and Mrs. P. M. Kanka each Rs. 10/, Dr. F. R. Parakh Rs. 12/, Mr. Liladhar Kara and Manibai Maganlal each Rs. 5/.

For February Riot Relief Work: Women's Relief Committee Rs. 200/, Lady Jaikisandas Virjivandas Rs. 100/ a Parsi Lady Rs. 25/, Mrs. Jivraj Mehta Rs. 20/, Mrs. N. M. Raeji 10/.

For Islamia Section:—Lady Alishah Rs. 110/, and Mrs. Rahimtulla Currimbhai Rs. 100/.

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COASTAL TRADE ON SWADESHI SHIPPING.

—:o:—

Mr. Ramdas Pantalu's Views.

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Discussing issues raised by demand for reservation of coastal trade to Indian-owned ships, Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantalu says:—Development by ordinary commercial methods implies at least equal opportunities and a fair field for competition. It is idle to pretend that such opportunities do exist. Numerous instances of unfair dealing with Indian Companies have been brought to light. Among those which were adduced, I shall mention only two by way of illustration. When a contract for carriage of 12 lacs of tons of coal from Calcutta to Rangoon was pending, even an opportunity for tendering for the business was denied to the Indian Companies and the contract was placed for 10 years elsewhere at rates which the Government declined to disclose in the interest of the public. When three boats with full cargo of timber on account of the Government of Burma were directly in London I shall also mention a few of the unfair methods to illustrate the manner where by the vested interests daily consolidate their position in such a way as to leave no room for Indian progress. First of all there is that iniquitous system of what are called 'deferred rebates'. Deferred rebate is a portion of the freight money which a shipping company returns to the customer, that is to say, to its shippers, at the end of an year in consideration of the customer giving all his shipments to the same carrying company. These deferred rebates are really hostage money collected in advance and kept with British and other foreign companies, to be refunded to Indian shippers only on furnishing proof of their continued and unswering loyalty throughout the year to the foreign companies. Any lapse into patriotic mood to encourage an Indian company in that period will entail severe penalties, involving sometimes loss of lacs of rupees. The Fiscal Commission's report, which was concurred in by its European members as well, has the following observation on the deferred rebate system "The system of shipping rebates is one of the strongest buttresses of monopoly. It is clear that an arrangement whereby a certain percentage of freigt is returnable to the shipper at the end of twelve months, provided no cargo is shipped by an outside line, is a powerful weapon for maintaining a shipping monopoly. Other countries have recently legislated against this system and we think that the Government of India should make a thorough enquiry into the desirability of initiating similar legislation in India."

THE RATE WAR.

Then there is the rate war. The foreign companies exploit the Indian shipping concerns to the fullest when there is no competition in the field, and keep their coastal rates as high as possible. Here is what an expert body like the Fiscal Commission says, "Somewhat parallel to the complaints about railway rates, are the complaints which we have received about coastal shipping rates. The causes are different, but the results are stated to be the same, namely, that Indian goods are handicapped in transmission in comparison with goods from foreign countries. Rates have been quoted to us showing a great disparity between the charges on goods shipped from one Indian port to another and those of goods conveyed between India and foreign countries. Such disparities more than neutralise the natural protection which an industry might expect to receive in its own country by reason of the distance of foreign manufacturing centres. The cause of the high rates in the Indian coastal trade can, according to their critics be summed up in the one word "monopoly'. The foreign companies can however afford to bring down the rates of freight on the coasts to an uneconomic and unremunerative level, the moment they discover any sign of Indian shipping enterprise appearing on the horizon, and its effect would be to drive away the Indian tonnage from the field, for no Indian company can afford to work at a loss for a long time. Mr. Walchand Hirachand has exposed the latest phase of the rate war in his address to the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company only a week ago. Mr. Hirachand puts it bluntly when he says that the foreign companies manipulate their rates with the sole view to prevent, if they can so manage, even a single ton of cargo from being shipped by an Indian vessel', no matter how much they themselves lose in the pursuit of this object. The facts adduced by Mr. Hirachand leave no room for doubt that the rates of foreign companies have been purposely brought down to an uneconomic level and that the coast was deliberately saddled with superfluous tonnage to hit the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and other Indian shipping enterprises.

"TRAMP TONNAGE."

The foreign companies have what is called "tramp tonnage" as opposed to that engaged in regular lines, which can afford to accept cargo at low rates for stray voyages, as it has not to meet the many and varied obligations of regular liners. This has added to the complexity of the rate wars. Notwithstanding the reduction in the rates of freight in coastal trade, the British companies can give high dividends to their shareholders owing to other advantages they enjoy. The Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. explained the situation in these words: "The real position is that, although the advent of Indian shipping companies on the coast compelled the British shipping companies to bring down rates, they have got to-day other monopoly routes and sources of income from Government patronage and mail subsidies, denied to us, whereby they can make large profits which Indian shipping cannot do on the coast." Next the British shipping companies enjoy incalculable benefits arising from almost the whole foreign trade of India being in the hands of foreign business houses. These houses naturally patronise the foreign shipping companies and never the Indian shipping companies. Then the facilities for British shipping companies and British railway companies in India to combine to mutual advantage, also put the Indian shipping companies at a disadvantage. Evidence was tendered before the Mercantile Marine Committee of an instance in which a Shipping Company and Railway Company entered into a contract with a view to attracting trade to a particular port which afforded them peculiar facilities. I have said enough to show that a policy of open door is not conducive to the growth of indigenous shipping enterprises and that the Mercantile Marine Committee are right in laying emphasis on the need to create a favourable field and legitimate opportunities as a "sine qua non" for Indian shipping progress.—(F. P. I.)

St. Mary's High School Magazine.

—:o:—

The St. Mary High School is a well-known educational institution in Bombay under the care of the Jesuit Fathers. It has produced for the year 1929 a very attractive Magazine which shows the progress of the School and the endeavours of the Fathers to maintain its popularity and standard. Altogether the get up, is very creditable to Bombay, and the number in effect is dedicated to His Holiness, Pope Puis XI on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee.

The School maintained its record during the year. Besides the usual features generally found in a Magazine of this kind,—such as excursions, scouting, etc., there are certain features which arrest attention. There is, for instance, the story of Tarcisins, a small Roman boy who is believed to have been murdered for his devotion to Christianity. This story in the magazine is beautifully illustrated, and a number of youngsters have written brief passages to express their views on the heroism of Tarcisins. These passages obviously, while expressing the religious admiration of these small boys for the little martyr, are also meant to show the scholarly attainment of these Juvenile writers in the institution. As we happen to be personally acquainted with two or three of these youngsters, two of whom cannot be more than 7 or 8 years of age, we are surprised to see that they could express themselves so well. In conversation with them one can see at once that they are bashful little fellows who cannot as yet string five words together, and they are still absolutely innocent of religious feelings and ideas. If this sort of thing, like the article on Sodality, also written by a small boy of our acquaintance, is meant for propaganda it may miscarry, especially if the readers of the magazine, like ourselves happen to know some of these innocent bairns. There is a good deal of religious details in the magazine which can only be of interest to Catholic readers.

A X'MAS ANNUAL.

The X'mas annual number of the All-India Tennis Association is too, from Calcutta is printed on fine art paper and is altogether an attractive publication. The articles on different branches of sport in Calcutta, particularly Tennis, are very interesting. The visit of the French Tennis players forms a special feature of the magazine. The article:—"The French Tennis Tourists, by Centre Court, is very instructive. As we happen to have witnessed the same players in Bombay, we bear out everything that the writer says.

PLOTINUS.

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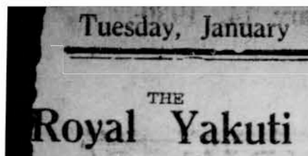

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CAWNPORE MARKET REPORTS.

—:o:—

Hides Fair Enquiry.

SUGAR DECLINING DAILY.

(From Our Correspondent).
Cawnpore, Jan. 10.

Hides market is the only centre of a little good activity in Cawnpore, at present, all other markets representing dullness. Here, too, only Madrasi tanners' activities are appreciable. Local tanners come next. Foreign shippers are altogether idle. Madrasi tanners purchase all sorts of hides except wet-salted quality, which is demanded only by a few local tanners. Skins are generally weak. Jackal and a fox skins have opened business but do not meet an appreciable demand. A steady tendency is in sight.

Recent rains have diminished much of the activity in grain market. There is sufficient flow of supply from the mofussil, which tends to lower the prices. Only oilseeds, as well as oils, represent a little strength with somewhat good activity.

Sugar market marks the weakest tone. All the mills are anxious for sale, even at lower prices. But there being no improvement in demand, the morket is going down every day.

The following are the closing quotations:—

GRAINS.—

Per Rupee:—

Wheat (Desh)	7 srs. 12 chks.
Wheat (North)	8 srs. 6 chks.
Barley (Desh)	11 srs. to 12 srs.
Barley (North)	12 srs. to 14 srs.
Gram (East)	7 srs. 8 chks.
Urd (Green peas)	5 srs. 12 chks.
Urd (Black peas)	7 srs. 8 chks.
Moong (Green peas)	7 srs. 8 chks.
Juar	10 srs. 4 chks.
Bajra (Gangapar)	9 srs. 4 chks.
Bajra (Desh)	8 srs. 8 chks.
Makai	12 srs. 2 chks.
Rice (Rangoon)	6 srs. 12 chks.
Rice (Sugandhi)	6 srs. 8 chks.
Rice (Sailha)	7 srs. 2 chks.
Rice (Bhujia)	7 srs. 14 chks.

OILSEEDS.

Per Rupee:—

	Srs.	Chks
Mustardseeds	4	4
Rapeseeds	4	12
Linseeds	4	14
Mahuaseeds	5	14
Tilseeds (White)	4	12
Tilseeds (Black)	5	4
Poppyseeds	2	8
Castorseeds	6	10
Cottonseed	17	4

OILS.

Per Maund:—	Rs	a.	p.
Mustard Oil	21	10	0
Linseed Oil	19	0	0
Mahua Oil	20	6	0
Til Oil	17	4	0
Groundnut Oil	16	0	0
Castor Oil	15	4	0

SUGARS.

Per Maund:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Cawnpore Delivery:—			
Java (Crystal)	12	8	0
Cawnpore (Special	10	6	0
Sutahia (Special	10	6	0
Baijnath Malmukund Crushed	10	10	0
Mil Delivery:—			
	Rs.		
Mahrowra (Crystal 1)	9	10	
Mahrowra (Crystal 2)	9	8	
Mahrowra (Crushed 1)	10		
Mahrowra Crushed 2	9	10	
Champaran (Crystal 1)	9	12	
Champaran (Crystal 2)	9	8	
Champaran (Crushed 1)	9	14	
Champaran (Crushed 2)	9	10	
Ryam (Crushed 1)	9	14	
Ryam (Crystal 2)	9	4	
Ryam (Crushed 1)	0	14	
Ryam (Crushed 2)	9	8	
Samastipur (Crystal 1)	9	6	
Samastipur (Crystal 2)	9	2	
Samastipur (Crushed 1)	9	10	
Samastipur (Crushed 2)	9	6	
Gauripur (Crystal 1)	9	10	
Gauripur (Crystal 2)	9	2	
Gauripur (Crushed 1)	9	14	
Gauripur (Crushed 2)	9	6	
Pratappur (Crystal 1)	9	12	
Pratappur (Crystal 2)	9	8	
Pratappur (Crushed 1	10		
Pratappur (Crushed 2)	9	12	
Tamkohi (Crystal 1)	9	12	
Tamkohi (Crystal 2)	9	10	
Tamkohi (Crushed 1)	9	14	
Tamkohi (Crushed 2)	9	12	

HIDES AND SKINS.

Per Rupee:—
Wet salted cow hides table salt, (Pachham), 2 lbs. 10 ozs.
Wet salted cow hides table salt, (Purab) 3 lbs.
Wet salted buffalo hides table salt, (Pachham), 4 lbs. 8 ozs.
Wet salted cow hides khari salt, salt, (Purab), 5 lbs. 12 ozs.
Per 20 pieces:—
Wet salted sow hides khari salt, Pachham, Rs. 105|- to Rs. 110|-.
Wet salted cow hides khari sault, Purab, Rs. 85|- to Rs. 90|-.
Per Maund:—
Dry Sukti cow hides, Rs. 35|- to Rs. 37|-.
Dry Sukti cow calf hides, Rs. 40|- to Rs. 42|-.
Dry Sukti buffalo hides Rs. 24|- to Rs. 27|-.
Dry Sukti buffalo calf hides, Rs. 32|- to Rs. 35|-.
Per 20 lbs.:—
Dry arsenicated Agra-framed buffalo hides, Rs. 7 8 to Rs. 8 8.
Dry arsenicated Agra-framed buffalo calf hides Rs. 10 8 to Rs. 11|-.
Per 100 pieces.—
Wet salted goat skins. Oudh, Rs. 160|- to Rs. 180|.
Wet salted goat skins. Desh, Rs. 155|- to Rs. 175|-.
Wet salted lizard skins, black to Rs. 85|-.
Wet sauted lizard skins, black Rs. 65|- to Rs. 75|-.
Wet salted lizard skins, yellow Rs. 150|- to Rs. 160|-.
Wet salted fox skins. Rs. 75|- to Rs. 95|-.
Wet salted jackal skins, Rs. 55|- to Rs. 65|-.
Per Maund (48 Seers):—
Tallow Rs. 21|- to Rs. 23|-.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

		Rs.	a	p.
KHADI.	Per lb.			
Textile	,,	0	11	6
Century	,,	0	11	0
Karimbhoy	,,	0	10	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	11	0
Moon	,,	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	Per lb.			
Century 91 1/2-92-1/2		0	14	3
,, 6404-8705	,,	0	14	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	14	6
Pehlad	,,	0	13	9
Pabaney (Phool mala)	,,	0	14	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303.				
Rachael Mill	per lb	0	14	9
David	,,	0	15	0
Moon	,,	0	14	9
Phoenix	,,	0	15	0
Jam	,,	0	13	6
Apollo	,,	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH +Quality.				
Dvid	,,	0	13	9
Swan Finlay	,,	0	14	6
Apollo	,,	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	14	3
Century	,,	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.	Per lb.			
Textile (Hand)	,,	0	13	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	13	3
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	13	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	13	9
Sakuntla	,,	0	13	3
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0	12	3
Pehlad (Siwala)	,,	0	13	0
Rachael	,,	0	13	3
David	,,	0	13	3
Maher	,,	0	13	6
Kachhwa	,,	0	13	0
Moon	,,	0	13	0
LEPAD.				
Spring	,,	0	13	3
Textile	,,	0	13	3
Century	,,	0	13	3
David	,,	0	-3	6
Apollo	,,	0	13	6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Rs.	a	p.	
	Per lb.			
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	6
Textile (Bycycle)	,,	0	15	3
Jacob	,,	0	15	3
David		0	15	3
Century		0	15	3
Moon Mill	,,	0	15	6
3732 Moon		0	15	6
3842 Mayer	,,	0	15	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	,,	0	14	6
Textile (Bycycle)	,,	0	14	3
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	3
Moon Mill	,,	0	14	6
1386 Tata Per Piece		2	14	0
David	,,	0	14	3
GIN COLOURED.				
A 1515 Tulsidas	,,	11	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	,,	12	0	0
MARKIN JAPAN.				
4488	,,	11	8	0
8383	,,	8	8	0
38 yard 120 Yards 46 Chilli.	,,	8	12	0
9893	,,	9	6	0
8015	,,	8	4	0
9797	,,	8	6	0
6300	,,	8	15	0
44000	,,	8	12	0
Karela	,,			
Peech	,,	10	12	0
BLACK CHECK.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	8	10	0
SALITA.				
Century Per lb.	,,	0	0	0
Tata	,,	0	14	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	,,	1	0	9
Victoria	,,	1	0	0
Phoenix	,,	1	1	0
Framji	,,	1	0	9
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9				
Chhawani	,,	0	0	0
China	,,	0	15	3
Moon	,,	0	15	3
Phoenix	,,			
Maher	,,	0	15	3
Simplex	,,	0	15	3
Yards 10				
Chhawani	,,	0	0	0
China	,,	0	15	0
Moon	,,	0	15	0
Phoenix	,,	0	0	0
Maher	,,	0	15	0
Simplex	,,	0	15	0

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR JAMKHANDI.

—:o:—

New Power House Opened.

(From a correspondent.)
JAMKHANDI, Jan. 8.

The public of Jamkhandi assembled to-day in a magnificent Darbar witnessed the laying of the Foundation Stone of the proposed Power House for electricity for the town, at the hands of the popular Political Agent, Major L. E. Lang, C.I.E., M.C. The Khasagi Mechanical Engineer read an outline of the proposed scheme undertaken by the Chief himself. He was followed by the State Karbhari who briefly explained the benifits of the scheme which provided for hygenic ligthing and cheap power to local factories and other industries. The Chief in rising to request the Political Agent to lay the Foundation Stone referred to the days of his minority when under the supervision of Major Lang he learnt various object lessons on the principles of sound and just administration. For the great boon of the Krishna water supply teh Chief and his subjects owed a huge debt of gratitude to Major Lang, for it was during the minority of the Chief that the scheme was conceived, discussed and put down on paper and in print under his active and benevolent guidance.

Major Lang then laid the Foundation Stone of the Power House amidst continued applause. In reply he congratulated the Chief on this and other schemes of public utility he had undertaken to ameliorate the condition of his subjects and to keep them happy and contented. He paid a high tribute to the just and impartial administration of the Chief and expressed great satisfaction at his progressive tendencies in the matter of launching new schemes tending to the rapid progress of the State and its people. In him he was pleased to find his aspirations and expectations fulfilled. He warmly congratulated the public on their possessing an enlightened Ruler who took a keen interest in their welfare and in the progress of the State.

The Chief then thanked the political Agent and Mrs. Lang and other guests in fitting speech. Major lang had he said by laying the Foundation Stone, helped him to open a new leaf in the annals of Jamkhandi. With the advent of electricity he hoped his subjects would realise the uses of cheap motive power and develop their industries. In conclusion he thanked all and confidendy expressed that with the co-operation and goodwill of noble friends like Major Lang he would ever feel encouraged to undertake even more momentous schemes to promote the welfare of his subjects. The Municipal President on behalf of the citizens then thanked the Political Agent and the Chief for this new boon and offered a hearty response to all that the Chief had done to help the progress of the town and the State.

"NO CONGRESS, NO CONFERENCE."

—:o:—

Reduce Moderates To Position Of Central Committee.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Various comments have been offered regarding the delay in issuing an official communique with regard to Earl Russell's speech in spite of the fact that the Moderate leaders have made urgent requests to Delhi and Whitehall for categorical repudiation of Earl Russell's statement.

It will be observed that the full version of Earl Russell's speech bears out almost fully the condensed version and, indeed, does no injustice to Earl Russell.

In this connection it is necessary to note that there is divergence in the basic principle between the Whitehall and Delhi. Mr. Wedgood Benn and his radical group as different from others whose only hope is that India must not be the cause to upset the present Government do not see eye to eye with the policy of "rallying the Moderates." (which by clever manoeuvring, has been forced on the present Government) unless the "Moderates" include at least some veteran Congressmen who signed the Delhi Manifesto. For. this section feels that the "rallying the Moderates" take the Government nowhere as the Congress alone has got the organisational support. The Labour Radicals feel that the Moderates are playing into the hands of the reactionaries in India and also misleading the ignorant Labourites here and they are urging on Mr. Benn to stick to the policy of "no Congress, no conference" or reduce the Moderates to the position of the "Central Committee".—"Liberty" Special Cable.

MODERN TURKEY.

—:o:—

German Journalist's View.

"Long before the advent of the 'New Regime,' the people of Turkey had come into contact with the progressive ideas prevailing in the European countries. This fact made the introduction of allround reforms a comparatively easier task in the case of Turkey than in that of Afghanistan. Besides, Ghazi Kemal Pasha had a large and disciplined army at his command. Added to these factors were the personal magnetism and uncommon feeling of reverence inspired in the mind of the average Turk oy the deliverance of Turkey from the strangle-hold of the alien powers," said Herr Herman Kolb, German Journalist, in course of a lecture on "Modern Turkey" at the Islamia Colege recent before o large audience.

The speaker had travelled extensively in Turkey during the last two years and a half and had sufficient oppportunities of studying the situation there at her transition period. The lecture was made interesting and instructive as the speaker proceeded to illustrate his subject-matter with the help of magic-lantern slides.

Continuing the speaker said the most noticeable thing in "Modern Turkey" was the wonderful awakening among the women-folk. It was their enthusiastic co-operation in all that Kemal Pasha sought to introduce in the social sphere that facilitated the work of the reformers. The Turks, he said were no longer in favour of the Pan-Islamic idea. The last Great War disillusioned them because in that period of crisis in history more Mahomedan states fought against them than for them. The Turkish Government encourages immigration specially of people professing the Muslim Faith.

Proceeding the speaker said Industries were not yet well-developed. At present attention was being chiefly devoted to the improvement of Agriculture and the Railways. Any person who starts a new business is encouraged by the Government in the shape of exemption from paying taxes for five years besides other minor privileges. Another noticeable thing the speaker said, was that there was a keen yearning for continuance of peaceful condition and a real abhorrence of war.

In bringing his lecture to a close he speaker said that "Travelling" was not so easy in Turkey as in Europe and in India. In Turkey one has got to take a Visa even at the time of passing from one place to another and this naturally meant a lot of elaborate formalities at the hands of the Police which could not be agreeable in any country.

GENERAL MATKAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

A RESCUE HOME FOR ORPHANS AND WIDOWS AT INDORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, C. I., Jan. 11.

The youngsters, collegians and high school students from the Dhangar Maratha community, residing in the Holkar Colony of Bara Bhai Chavani near Lalbaugh palace, have recently formed an association, the Maharashtra Ksatriya Youvak Mandal on the lines of the Youth League. These young men under the lead of their President, Mr. Martandrao Holkar, celebrated the anniversary day of the the late Rao Bahadur Govindrao Matkar, the Commander-in-Chief of Holkar army. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen who took part in this celebration on the 23rd ultimo on the Kerballa Maidan. Among those present were: Sirdars Changan and Zenane, Mrs. Changan, Mrs. Zenane, Sirdar Martandrao Bhagvat, Jahagirdar Yeshvantrao Matkar, the Commander-in-Miss Indirabai, Mr. Chandrasenrao Matkar, Mrs. Matkar, Mr. Mamasaheb, Mr. Talcherkar and several military officers. The Mandal had organised an interesting programme of athletic sports and elocution competition. Princess Sitabai made a speech in which she emphasised the virtues of the late General whose sincerity and straightforwardness she exhorted the youthful members of the Mandal to emulate. Sirdar Changan who presided on the occasion distributed the prizes to the successful candidates and made an eloquent speech on the life of General Matkar and in appreciative terms referred to the endavours of the youthful members of the Mandal for the uplift of the Dhangar community. After the singing of the Holkar anthem the gathering dispersed.

* * * *

MATRA MANDIR OF INDORE.

A Rescue Home for poor children and destitute women has been organised at Indore in Manorama Gunj through the philanthropic efforts of Dwarika Prasad Sevak. The ideal, aims and objects of this institution will be:—To train boys, girls, widows and other dependent persons for a life devoted to the service of humanity, and prepare them as self-relying, good citizens, so that they may not lead a life of parasites, but set an example of ideal life to others. The institution shall be the central Rescue-Home for Central India, Malwa and the Holkar State, for those who really deserve help, in the light of the aims, rules and regulations of the institution. No restrictions as to caste, sub-caste, or creed shall come in the way of giving help required by the needy. The basic religion to be followed will, however, be liberal Hinduism. And the medium of imparting instructions shall be Hindi—'The Lingua Franca of India'. Mr. Sevak deserves to be congratulated on this service to humanity. I have every hope that this charitable institution will meet with support from the princely merchants of Indore city.

* * * *

INVESTITURE POSTPONED.

The young Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar's investiture is postponed till next April. Under his tutor Mr. C. U. Wills, the young Maharaja is receiving revenue training. His Highness is interested in practical work and had two tours in the districts of Nimar and Mehidpur. It is reported that H. H. the Maharaja contemplates taking charge in the district of Nimawar as a Subha, and gain practical experience in the administrative work. It is gratifying to note that Mr. N. K. Zenane, a relative of the Maharaja and a graduate from Cambridge in agriculture, is posted in the same district as a Subha. Indorians wish sincerely that Mr. Wills proves to be like Mr. Elliot instructed Sayajirao Gaikwar in administration and gives the young Maharaja a thorough grounding as a ruler.

* * * *

Sir Tukojirao has shifted from Burhawa which is infested with cholera to Sukhnivas Palace about three miles from Indore. The Hon. A. G. G., Col. Heale, Mr. Wills, Dr. Hardi, tutor to the young Maharaja, were entertained at tea by Sir Tukojirao, who is leading a retired life and does not allow officers of the State to interview him, though several visit the Sukhnivas palace in order to pay their respects to him. Sir Tukojirao Maharaja and Lady Sharmishta are often seen driving through Indore city.

* * * *

The Honour's list of this New Year has been very disappointing. We miss any names from Central India and Indore State. The only exception is the new A. G. G., Col. R. J. W. Heale, M.A., O.B.E., who gets a C.I.E.

* * * *

There are orders of the Maharaja disallowing outsiders not belonging to the State from being appointed to any posts. Indorians wonder why these orders are set aside and two superannuated and pensioned outsiders provided for. Claims of young and efficient officials in the educational department have been set aside.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930

FIRST STEP TOWARDS DISARMAMENT.

Object Of London Conference.

BRITISH REPLY TO FRENCH MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The British reply to the French Naval Memorandum says that it will not conduce to the success of the Naval Conference, if the various Governments entrench themselves beforehand in positions, based perhaps on misunderstandings, from which they cannot recede. It says, that considerations mentioned in the French Memorandum such as the League Covenant, National security, etc., will naturally be borne in mind by all the delegates to the London Conference. The reply places considerable trust on the fact that fifty-six countries have renounced war and declares, that unless a beginning in naval reduction is held justified by the measure of security already achieved through various post-War treaties, the public will be disappointed, at the tendency towards expansion in arms which is only too evident already, will develop, and Nations will seek security in military preparations.

Referring to the French distinction between the Kellogg Pact and the League Covenant, the reply declares that Britain unreservedly accepts all her obligations under the Covenant, which however, must not be held to involve delay in progressive steps for disarmament.

In connection with the French allusion to the system of limitation by global tonnage, the reply contends that the problem involves not only the amount of tonnage, but the use to which it is put; but the Government are prepared to discuss the French proposal.

The reply agrees with the French view that naval, land and air armaments are somewhat interdependen-, but expresses the opinion that interdependency is no reason why one arm should not be discussed separately, though in the end complete disarmament agreement must cover the whole field of arms. It is therefore to be hoped that the result of London Conference will be to hasten the summoning of the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva.—Reuter.

The reply expresses opinion regarding the Mediterranean Powers' Agreement suggested by France, that inasmuch as all the Mediterranean Powers belong to the Leaguo of Nations, facilities already exist for the settlement of controversies, but the Government will gladly exchange views on this question with all the Powers concerned.—Reuter.

Amplified Version.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The British Government in their reply to the French Naval Memorandum of December 20, express their appreciation of the frank and friendly attitude of the French Government in furnishing so comprehensive an elucidation of their point of view and in reiterating their assurance that they are determined to make the Naval Conference successful.

"In issuing their invitation to the London Conference, the British Government considered that it would not conduce to the success of the Conference if the various Governments were to entrench themselves before the Conference opened in positions—perhaps on misunderstanding—from which they could not recede, nor in the invitation did the British Government refer to the obligations contracted under the Covenant or to the questions of national security and such considerations, because they are clearly inherent in all disarmament negotiations and must be in the mind of every Nation taking part in the Conference. One of the great advantages of the frequent meetings at Geneva is that the Governments have opportunities to understand each other's respective positions and problems and his Majesty's Government felt that it was unnecessary to recite the elementary obligations, internal and external, but rather to concentrate upon the supplementary and important problems which are to be faced. The considerations set out in such a friendly spirit in the French memorandum will of course be in the minds of all delegates.

"MUCH HAS BEEN DONE."

"It is true that there may not yet have been devised a complete machinery of sanctions to enforce the various peace agreements now in existence, but, in the meantime, much has been done and his Majesty's Government place considerable trust in the fact that 56 countries have declared their intentions to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to resort only to pacific means for the settlement of international disputes. Unless a beginning in the reduction of naval armaments is held to be justified by the measure of security already achieved through the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Quadruple treaty relating to the Pacific States, the Locarno Pact, the signature of the Optional Clause of the Statute of Permanent Court of International Justice by 33 countries and finally the treaty for the renunciation of war, public expectation will be disappointed, the tendency towards expansion in arms which is only too evident already will develop and the Nations will be taught once more in practice to trust only to the military preparations or their security. His Majesty's Government earnestly hope that the Nations attending the London Conference may by agreement reduce the naval strengths and register their confidence in the great advance made since the war in the provision of national security by a political agreement."

LEAGUE COVENANT AND KELLOGG PACT.

"His Majesty's Government observe with interest, the distinction drawn in the French Memorandum between the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League. That would suggest, however, that the two documents may also be reyarded as complementary. From this standpoint the Pact of Paris by its renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy may be held by states which are members of the League of Nations to have completed the structure of peace which the more restricted language, of the Government had for the time left unfinished. His Majesty's Government accept fully and unreservedly all the obligations of the covenant which, however, must not be held to involve delay in the progressive steps for disarmament, for which the Pact of Paris is a justification.

NO MACHINERY FOR KELLOGG PACT.

"His Majesty's Government note the suggestion of the French Government that it is doubtless due to the absence from the Kellogg Pact of any provisions for its methodical application that they have been deterred from the contemplation of any considerable reduction of their naval establishments. His Majesty's Government desire to remove the error upon which this observation rests. In response to the better prospects of peace and international agreement the British proposals as a matter of fact provide for a very considerable reduction in strength which the British Empire has considered necessary in all categories of combatant vessels from capital ships to submarines."

THE GLOBAL TONNAGE.

Regarding the reference in the French memorandum to the system of limitation of naval armaments by global tonnage, the reply states, that the British Government have consistently expressed their preference for dealing with problems of naval disarmament by strict limitation of types of tonnage and guns on all categories of warships since hey feel confident that any other method of limitation must tend to preserve those elements of competition and uncertainty which it will be one of the express object of the conference to eliminate. "The problem of naval armaments involves not only the amount of tonnage but the use to which it is put. Nevertheless, his Majesty's Government have studied with great care the transactional proposal to which the French Government refer and are ready to discuss the possibility of some arrangement based upon that proposal."

GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

Discussing the French thesis that there is a close interdependence between the various defensive armaments of the country and the reasons given as to why they regard this as a fundamental principle of their policy of national defence, the reply says that the British Government agree that the problems of naval, land and air disarmament cannot be completely dissociated, one from another, but they do not take the view that no attempt should be made to deal with one unless all are being dealt with simultaneously "His Majesty's Government consider that an approach to disarment can best be facilitated by attacking the problems in details as is now proposed at the Naval Conference. In the end the complete disarmament agreement must cover whole field of arms, and steady and continuous work will be required until that field has been covered. They therefore join the French Government in earnestly hoping that the Conference will result in an agreement which will commend itself to all the Powers represented on the Preparatory Commission and by facilitating the task of that body, hasten the summoning up of a general disarmament conference."

QUESTION OF MEDITERRANEAN AGREEMENT.

In reference to the views of the Government regarding the desirability of a treaty of mutual guarantee and non-aggression between the Mediterranean Powers, it is stated that the British Govment agree that the Four-Power Treaty relating to the Pacific which resulted from the Washington Conference exerted a happy influence upon the negotiation of the Washington Naval Treaty. "His Majesty's Government would only point out at this stage that a treaty such as that suggested by the French Government appears to go considerably further than the Pacific Treaty above-mentioned which provided only for the summoning of a Conference for the settlement of controversies and for joint consultation in the face of aggressive action. Inasmuch as all the Mediterranean Powers are members of the League of Nations, it would appear that facilities already exist for joint consultation in the event of need. There is a great measure of security in this, but his Majesty's Government would be glad to exchange views on the subject with all the Powers concerned".

OPTIMISTIC NOTE.

The reply notes with particular pleasure the option that none of the problems mentioned in the French memorandum amounts to an irremovable obstacle and they share entirely the confidence felt by the French Government that there will be cordial co-operation amongst the delegations to promote the great aims of the Conference and that success will attend their labour.—B. O. W.

VIOLATING CONGRESS MANDATE.

—:o:—

SEEKING RE-ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Candidature.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's announcement of his candidature to his voters is as follows.—

"I propose to seek re-election to the Legislative Assembly from the Bombay City Non-Mahomedan Constituency as an Independent Nationalist. I shall soon follow up this announcement by a manifesto detailing the lines of my work, if returned. Briefly, however, I wish to state that I shall continue the policy of the late Deshbandhu Das, the leader of the Swaraj Party, with this modification that I whole-heartedly accept the revised creed of the Indian National Congress in favour of Complete Independence by legitimate and peaceful means.

I have rendered loyal and devoted service to the city and the country during the six years that I had been a member of the Assembly, and I shall continue to do the same."

Sir William and Lady Mason, Mrs. Alastair Cameron and Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji lunched at Government House Bombay on Monday.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

—:o:—

Successful Compromise On All Points.

PAYMENT ACCORDING T YOUNG PLAN.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Hague—The Germans have agreed to pay reparations under the Young Plan in the middle of the month. Compromises have been reached on other points. It is expected that the draft Protocol of the Conference will be drawn up on Monday morning, thus terminating the question of German reparations—Reuter.

No News Of Indian Aviator.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Paris.—The Air Ministry has no news of Mr. Manhoman Singh since he left St. Quentin for Paris.—Reuter.

THE PROPOSED INDORE MARRIAGE.

—:o:—

Plea For Bridegroom's Conversion.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Dr. M. M. Suratkar, Secretary, Hindu Dharm Mandal, Girgaum, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar, the ex-Maharaja of Indore.

Received reply. Regret proposed marriage with Rashid in royal family. Pray ready to convert bridegroom into Hinduism, as done with Miss Miller.

MUSLIM WOMEN AND THEIR RIGHTS.

—:o:—

Association Formed In The Punjab.

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

A meeting of the Muslim ladies attended by about 500 ladies was held recently in the Barkat Ali Mohammadan Hall, Lahore, Professor Khadijah Begam, M. A., M.O.L., M.R.A.S., (London) presiding. The speakers discussed the question of women's position in Society and inheritance. Among the distinguished ladies present were Mrs. Mohd. Umar, Lady Shafi, Lady Abdul Qadir, Begum Rafi, Begum Bashir Ahmed and others.

The president in her speech surveyed the position of Muslim women and the rights given to them by Islam. The speech was greatly appreciated.

A resolution was unanimously passed supporting Mian Abdul Haye's proposed Succession Bill in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly and requesting the Government to give special sanction for the Bill to be brought on the agenda and to introduce changes in the prevailing law of inheritence, so that Muslim ladies might be able to get the share assigned to them by the Islamic law.

An association was formed under the name of Muslim Women's Right Association with the president of the meeting as the permanent president. It was also decided to send a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting him to give special sanction for the introduction of the proposed Succession Bill in the next session of the Assembly.—"Tribune".

HAVE LIVING FAITH IN NON-VIOLENCE.

—:o:—

MAHATMA EXHORTS. STUDENTS.

Give Up Literary Studies Till Swaraj Is Won.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

National Universities should be factories for the execution of the Congress programme, declared Mahatma Gadhhi, addressing the All-India National Educational Conference this evening in the premises of the National University. Mahatma Gandhi added they should be prepared to give up literary studies if necessary till the attainment of independence like the students of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge during the war. Students and Professors of National Universities were expected to have living faith in truth and non-violence. They should be ready to lay down their lives in defence of their country and honour and belief the predications of those who said that not a virgin would be left unsullied and not a shop would be left unlooted as soon as Englishmen left India. —A. P.

(Continued from col. 7.)

uncertain for them in the future. A little consideration of the nature of this Paramount Power as it has been elucidated in the Butler Committee's report will prove this. The duty of the Paramount Power to protect the States against revolution or insurrection, as the Butler Committee rightly point out, imposes on the Paramount Power correlative obligations in cases where its intervention is asked for or has become necessary. "The guarantee to protect a Prince against insurrection carries with it an obligation to enquire into the causes of the insurrection and to demand that the Prince shall remedy legitimate grievances and an obligation to prescribe the measures necessary to this result." The assumption that the Paramount Power whether it be the future Swaraj Government of this country or even the Crown in a separate and distinct relationship with them as Sir Leslie Scott has been made unwisely to demand on behalf of some of the Princes would continue to deny for the most fundamental grievances of the people of every modern State or could for long refuse to "prescribe the measure" of a responsible government as the one means of ensuring good government in the days to come, is one which we are sure the Princes will soon find to be wholly illusory. The Butler Committee also point out that if attempts to eliminate the Princes or substitute another form of government were found to be due not to mis-government but to a widespread popular demand for change, the Paramount Power though bound to maintain the rights privileges and dignity of the Princes, "would also be bound to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince." For the Princes to hope, therefore, that the widespread popular demand for change in the direction of full responsible government in all the States "pari passu" with the British provinces, will not be sought to be solved by the Britisher in the instinctive manner in which he has sought to solve them all over the world, namely, by establishing full responsible government under the Prince or ruler, is to hope to live in a continuous dreamland of unrealities. The preliminary steps in this direction have already been defined by His Excellency the Viceroy himself in respect of the more backward Princes by the demand for the fixation of a privy purse in each State consistent with the resources of the State and the burdens of the taxpayer, for security of tenure in the public services and for an independent judiciary. Pudukottah has certainly no ground for complaint in respect of the two latter requirements; but the question of the privy purse seems to us to be far from having been satisfactorily settled, when, one recollects the manner in which a portion of the State's balances was dealt with sometime ago.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR ON DUTY OF PRINCES.

Be Ready To Fall Into Line With March Of Events In British India.

In the course of his presidential address to the Seventh Pudukottah State People's Conference, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar said:

Meeting as we do immediately after the conclusion of the Congress session at Lahore I am sure you have all been bestowing deep thought and attention on its decisions and on the manner in which those decisions affect the political policy and programme of the people of the Indian States. The problems of Indian States were a matter of anxious concern to the All-Parties' Convention as well as the Congress at Calcutta a year ago and though the scheme propounded in the Nehru Report was a matter of controversy and criticism both among the Princes and the people of the Indian States, the general lines of solution proposed therein and in particular the acceptance of Dominion Status as the basis of such solution commanded on the whole the assent of many thinkng people among both. The trend of Congress politics, and the development of events in British India since that date, have now led to the adoption of complete independence as the objective of the national organisation; in one sense this may be considered to have simplified the immediate problem before the Congress regarding the future relationship of the Indian States to British India, as it has in a similar sense simplified the equally controversial question of communal relations by being left alone for the present. But to the people of the Indian States themselves as well as to the Princes the problem has been rendered more complex in my view. The question as to what should be the relations of the Indian States to an independent India, without Dominion Status, has no doubt to be necessarily put off until India attains that independence with or without the help and co-operation of the Indian States. But neither the rulers nor the States can afford to wait until India attains her freedom within or without the British Commonwealth and it is their duty to settle their present as well as future relations with the people as well as the Government of British India.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S STATEMENT.

As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself said:—

"The Indian States cannot live apart from the rest of India and their rulers must, unless they accept their inevitable limitations, go the way of others who thought like them. I also agree that the only people who have a right to determine the future of the States must be the people of those States including the rulers and the Congress' claim to self-determination cannot be denied to the people of the States. Meanwhile the Congress is perfectly willing to confer with such rulers as are prepared to do so and to devise means whereby the transition may not be too sudden. But in no event can the people of the States be ignored."

As general propositions I agree with much of the implications contained in them, but I must confess that I am unable to follow out the results of the practical application of the principles thus laid down to the Congress decision of complete Independence arrived at in Lahore. In what manner and to what extent could the Princes or the People of the Indian States confer with the Congress committed to its present policy and programme and devise means whereby the transition may not be too sudden, is an aspect of the problem which Pandit Jawaharlal has not elaborated, but which I for one, am unable to picture with any clearness. No part of the Nehru Report is more cogent than the one in which they have proved that the proposal to "evolve India's future constitution on a full-fledged republican basis," in which the Indian States will figure as hereditary monarchies, that is governments in which the head of the State shall be the hereditary governor or administrator with a popular assembly and an executive responsible to that assembly, "is inconsistent with the existing position or the future evolution of Indian States in all their several stages of progress and development." On the other hand the acceptance of a Dominion Status basis makes at any rate the present solution of the Indian States problem politically practicable as well as acceptable to the Indian Princes who have since the Viceregal pronouncement expressed their willingness to accept or support India's claim to Dominion Status. I do not think it would serve any useful purpose to examine these constitutional propositions further at present.

DUTY OF THE PRINCES.

Meanwhile I am sure that the people of the Indian States as well as British India will unreservedly welcome and accept the resolution adopted by the Congress that the time has arrived for the ruling Princes of India to grant responsible government to their people and to enact laws or issue proclamations safeguarding the elementary and fundamental rights of the people. Those of us in India who see difficult and trying times ahead in India's national struggle can only hope that, in the Indian States, no counsels of reaction and reversion to primitive methods or forms of adminis tration and no other attempts to exploit the undoubted loyalty of the Indian Princes to the British Crown for the purpose of thwarting India's struggle for freedom will be made or permitted to be made. We sincerely hope that the Indian Princes in their own interest, whatever final solution of the Indian problems is reached, will see the wisdom of being ready to fall into line with the march of events in British India by bringing their own States to the stage in which full responsible government is established at their own instance and initiative in their territories and will realise that their relations with a free India, whether on a Dominion or other basis will be much freer and more satisfactory than that which subsists in the present system.

PRINCES AND PARAMOUNT POWER.

The State of Pudukotah, notwithstanding its smallness of area and resources has in the past striven to keep itself in the front line of progressive Indian States and its constitutional machinery has been modelled on that of the most advanced among them. Nevertheless there is no doubt that the present organs of Government in Pudukottah, as in other States, are in the most primitive and inchoate stage while the standards of orderly administration are occasionally marred by the denial of fundamental liberties of the citizens of those States and deprivation of the liberty of person and freedom of speech and opinion to many. The present administration of Pudukottah have done well in removing from themselves the stigma that they had inherited from their predecessor in respect of the action taken against a distinguished and patriotic citizen like Mr. S. Satyamurti. But I regret to find that the same liberality of outlook has not yet been extended to another countryman of yours, who is now an exile in Federated Malay States; I refer to Mr. A. S. Nagaratnam. Again, the prosecution and conviction of my friend Mr. Subramania Aiyar, Editor of the "Janamitran" has only endeared him the more to his fellow-countrymen.

A WORD TO THE PRINCES.

The question of placing the administration of these States on a basis of real responsibility to the representatives of the people, has to be faced by those who will have the fashioning of the future constitution of India in the next few years, whether through a Round Table Conference, as many hope, or otherwise. The necessity for doing this in their own interest is unfortunately not perceived by many of the Indian States rulers as it ought to be; and their reliance on the active support of the Paramount Power to protect the continuance of their autocratic authority seems to me not only unwise but bound to make the position even more

(Continued in col. 5.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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